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(54) **DATA PROCESSING APPARATUS WITH ADAPTIVE COMPRESSION/DE-COMPRESSION ALGORITHM SELECTION FOR DATA COMMUNICATION OVER DISPLAY INTERFACE AND RELATED DATA PROCESSING METHOD**

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Primary Examiner — Sath V Perungavoor

Assistant Examiner — Janese Duley

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Oblon, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, L.L.P.

(71) Applicant: **MEDIATEK INC.**, Hsin-Chu (TW)

(72) Inventors: **Chi-Cheng Ju**, Hsinchu (TW);
Tsu-Ming Liu, Hsinchu (TW)

(73) Assignee: **MEDIATEK INC.**, Hsin-Chu (TW)

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G09G 5/00 (2006.01)
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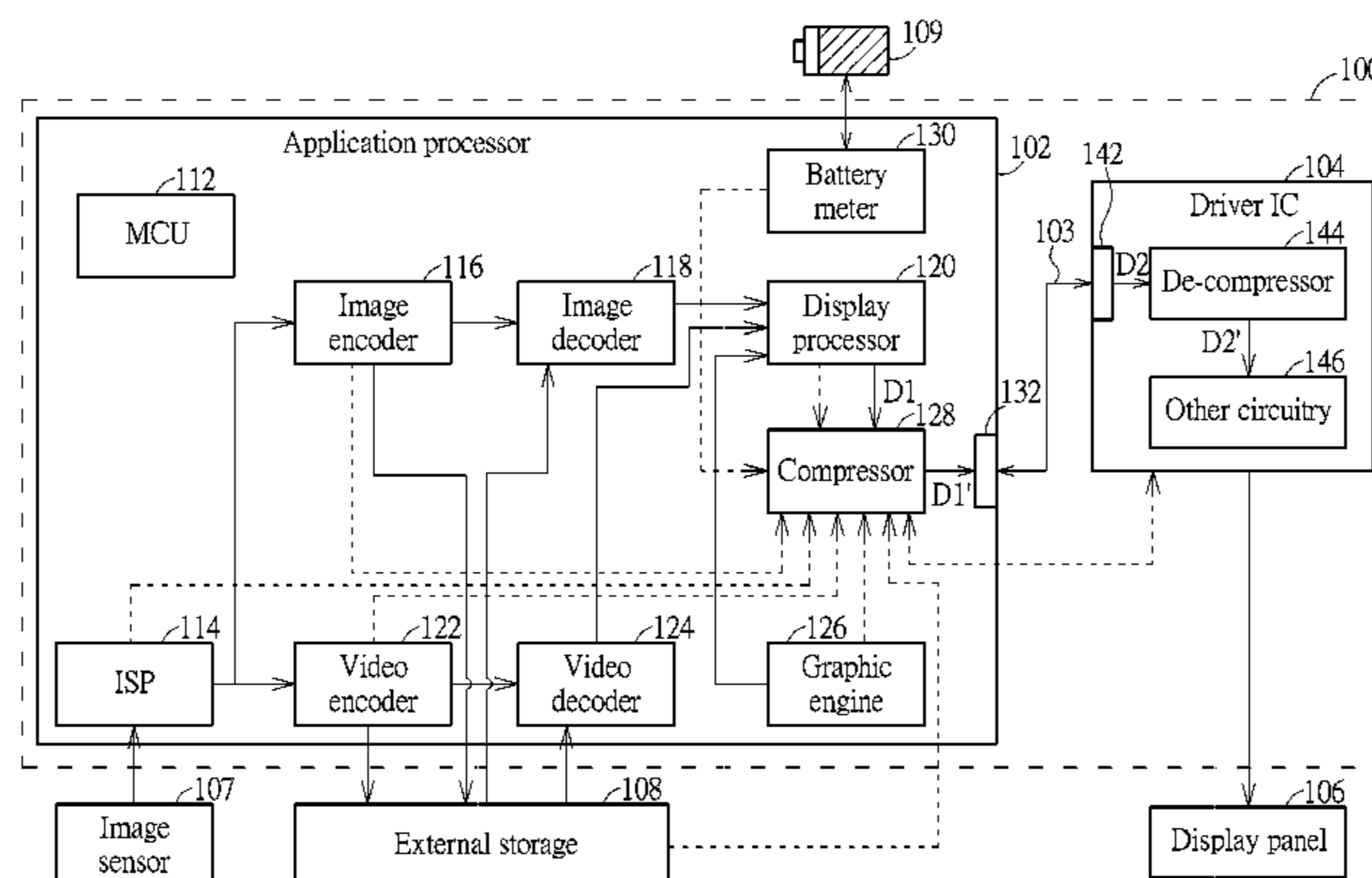
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CPC combination set(s) only.
See application file for complete search history.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A data processing apparatus has a compressor and an output interface. The compressor generates an output display data according to an input display data. The output interface packs the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputs the output bitstream to another data processing apparatus via a display interface. The display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA). In addition, the compressor adaptively adjusts a compression algorithm according to context characteristics in the input display data, power supply status, operational status of a storage device, image capture characteristic, configuration of the another data processing apparatus, and/or compression algorithm supported by the another data processing apparatus. Further, the another data processing apparatus adaptively adjusts a de-compression algorithm according to a compression algorithm supported by the compressor.

29 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



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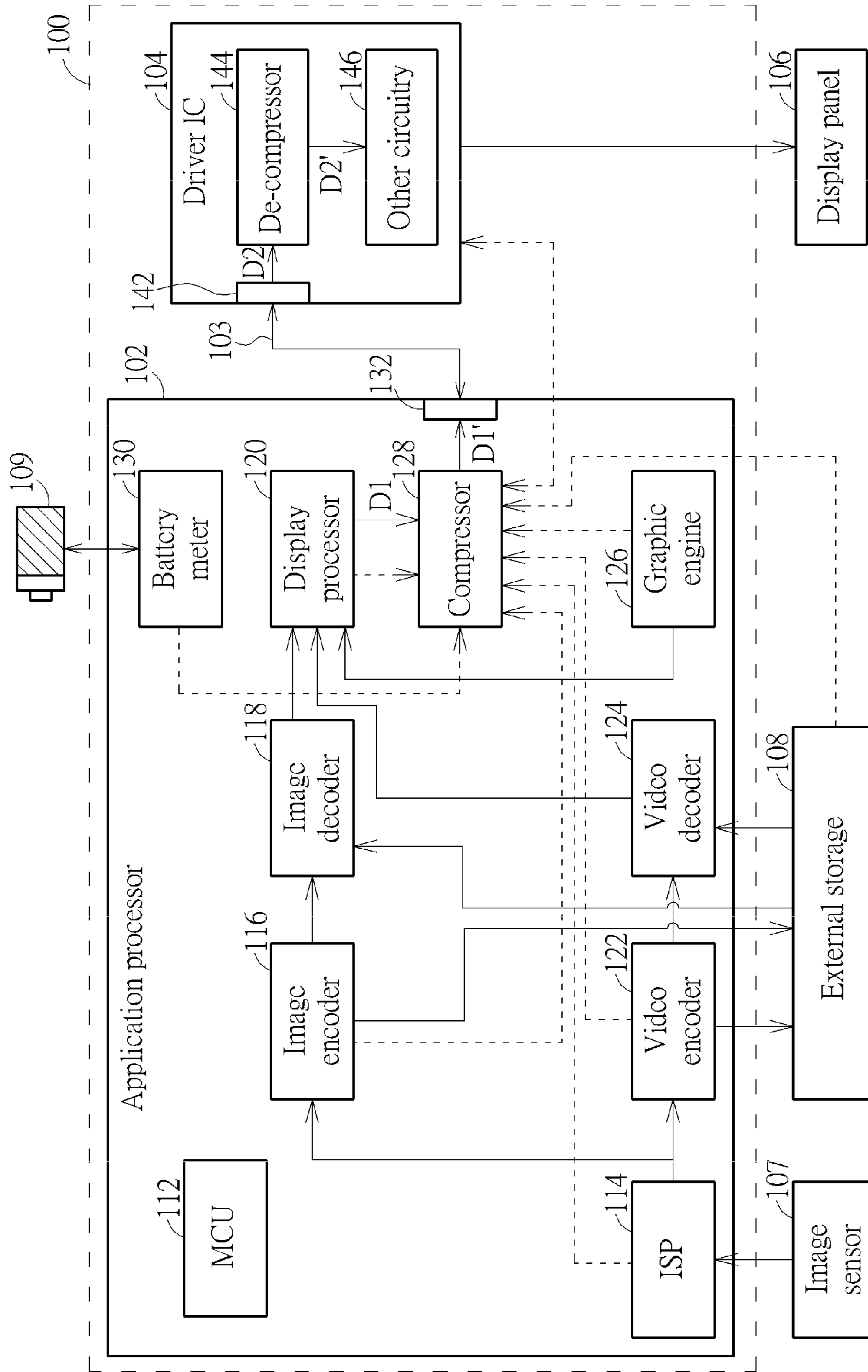


FIG. 1

Type of Algorithm	Complexity	Power	Ratio M	Compression Efficiency
Compression Algorithm 1	5 (Highest)	5 (Highest)	1/8	5 (Highest)
Compression Algorithm 2	4	4	1/4	4
Compression Algorithm 3	3	3	1/4	3
Compression Algorithm 4	2	2	1/2	2
Compression Algorithm 5	1 (Lowest)	1 (Lowest)	1/2	1 (Lowest)

FIG. 2

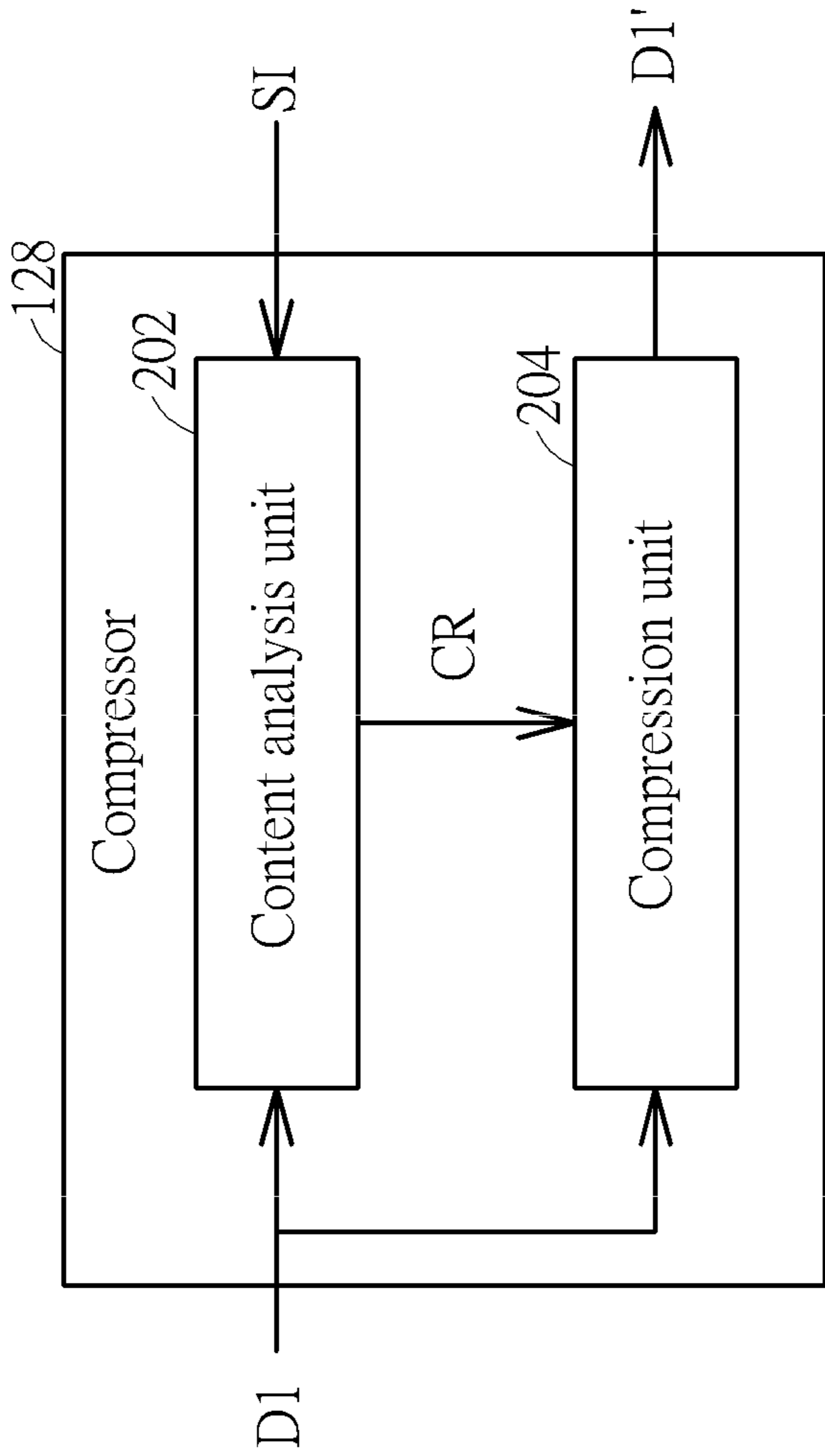


FIG. 3

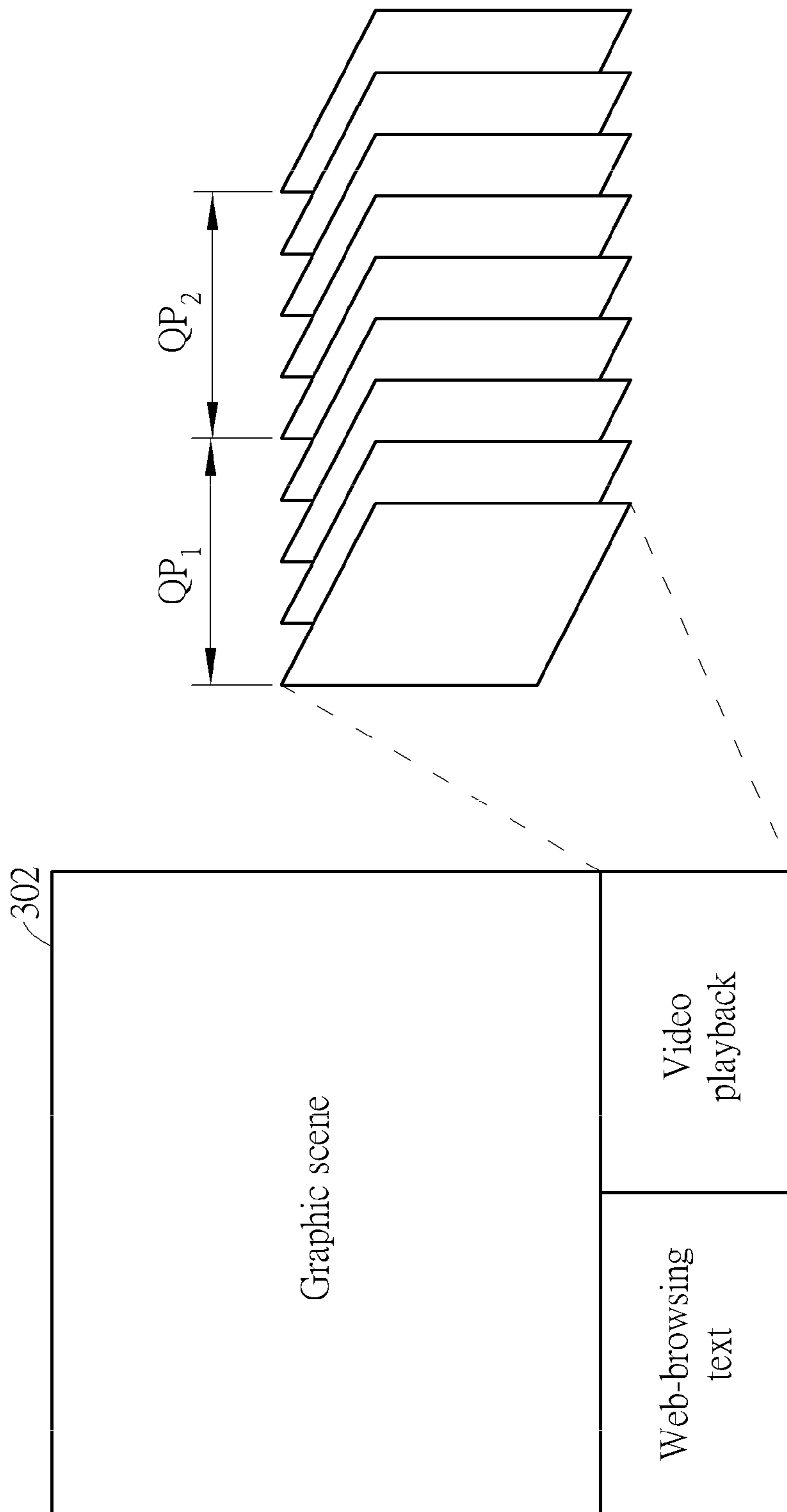


FIG. 4

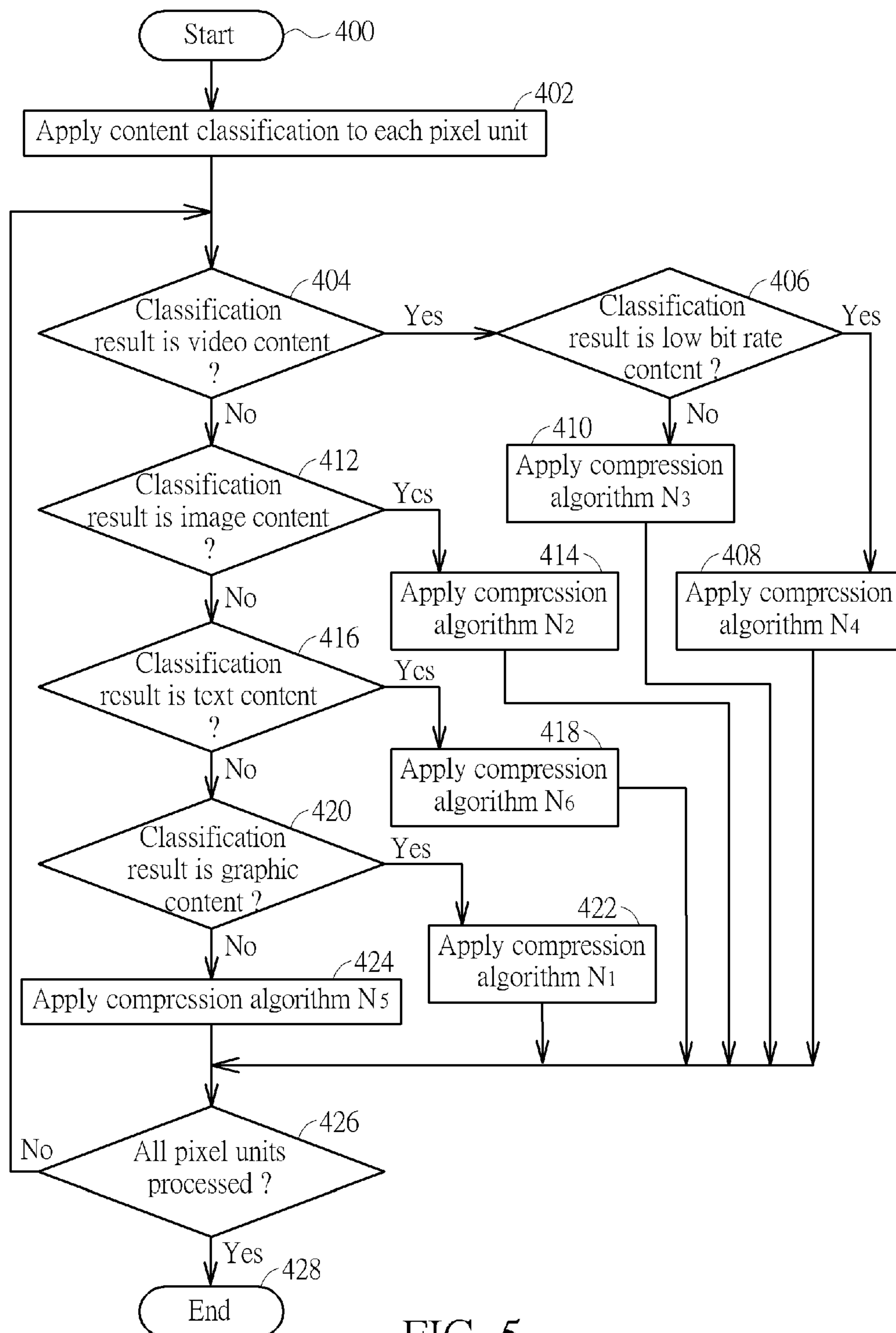


FIG. 5

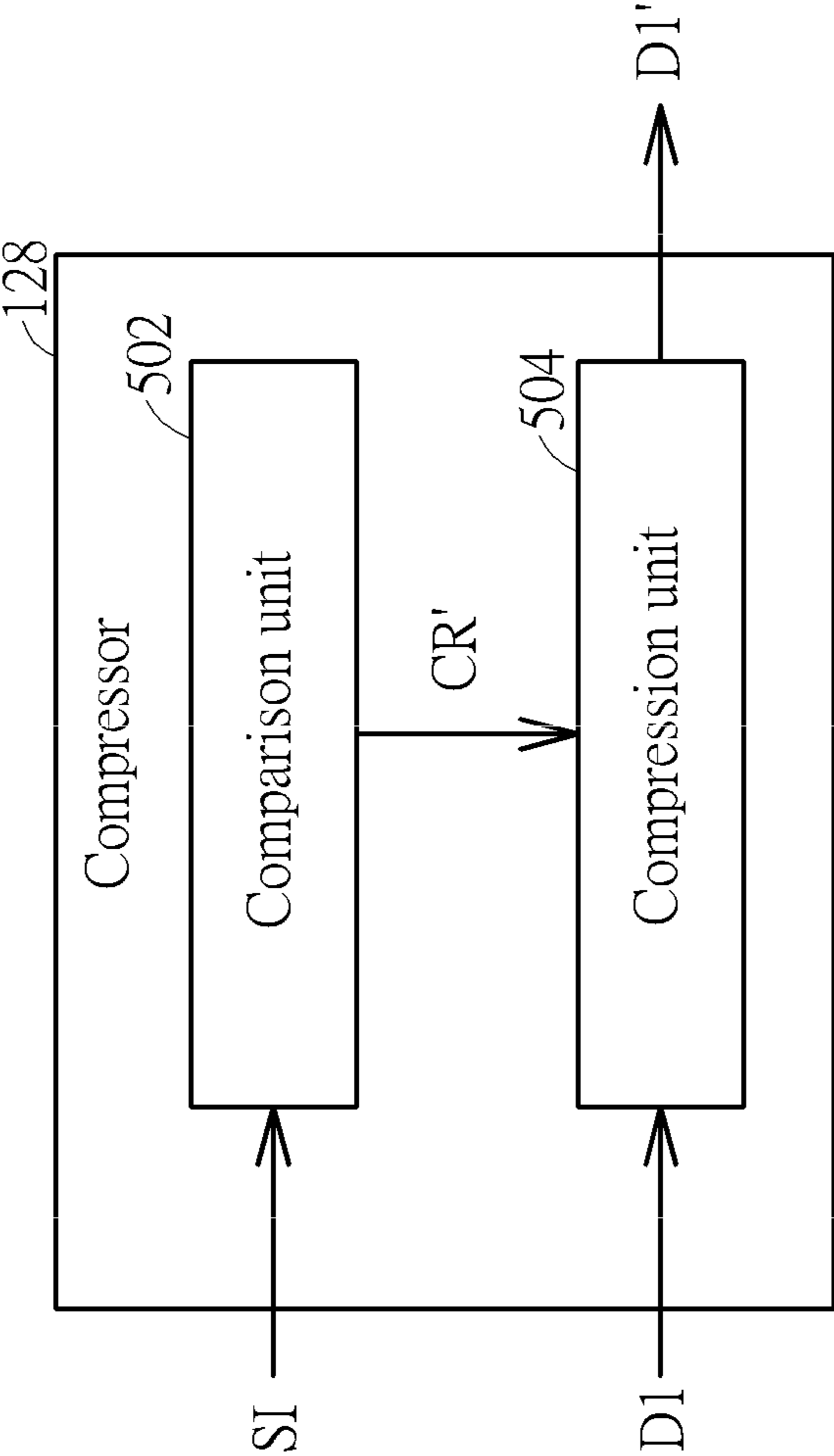


FIG. 6

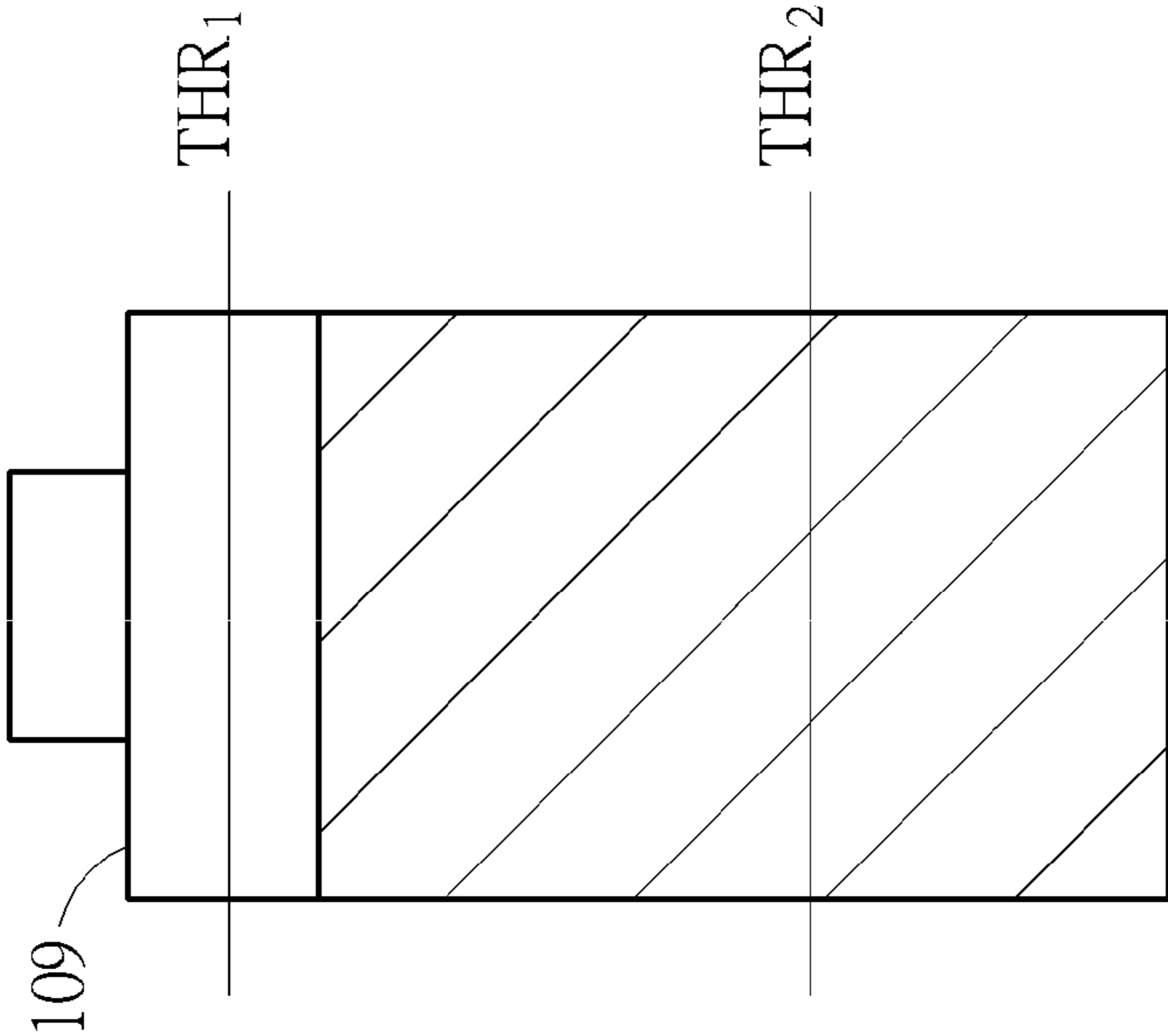


FIG. 7

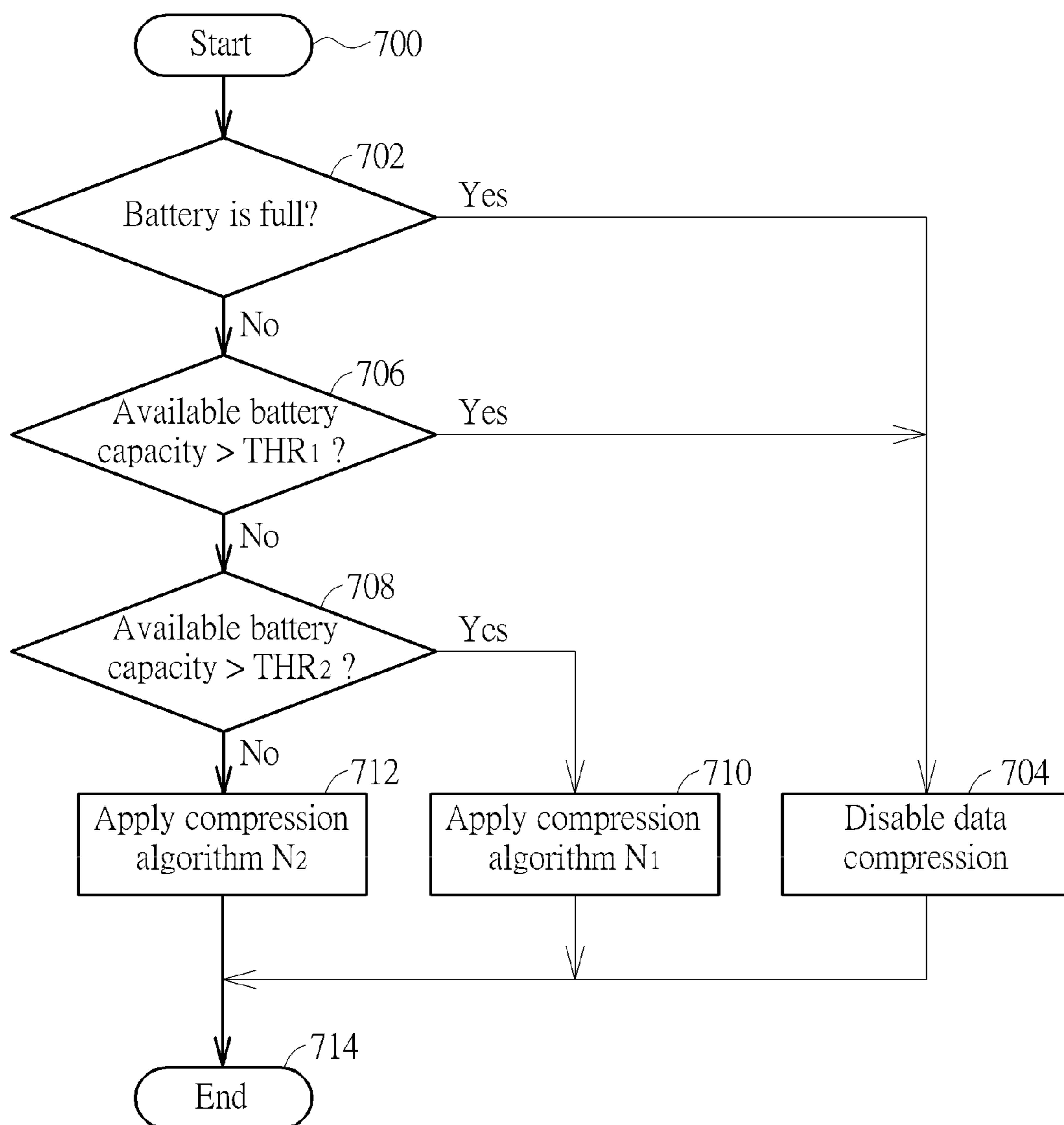


FIG. 8

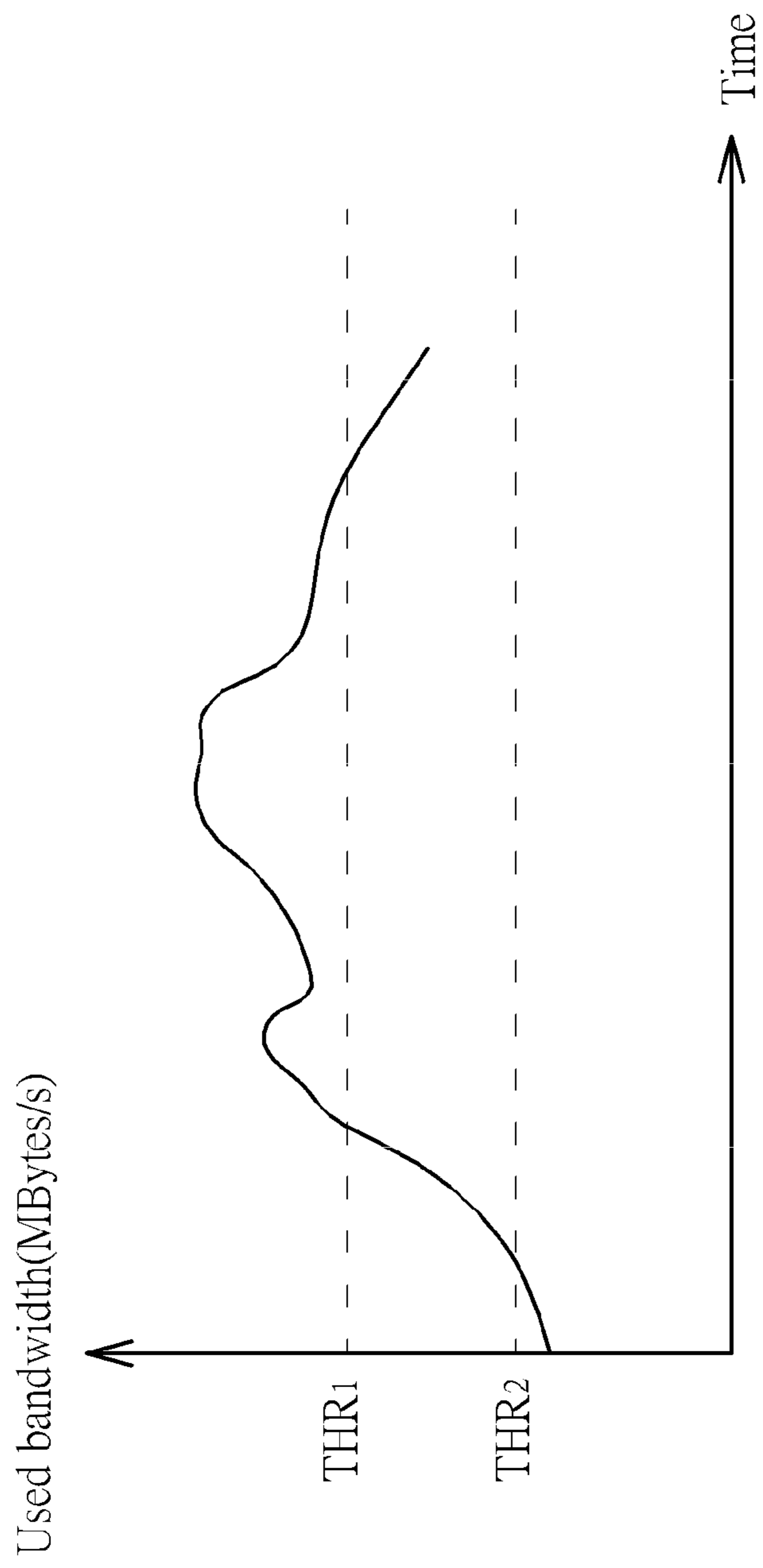


FIG. 9

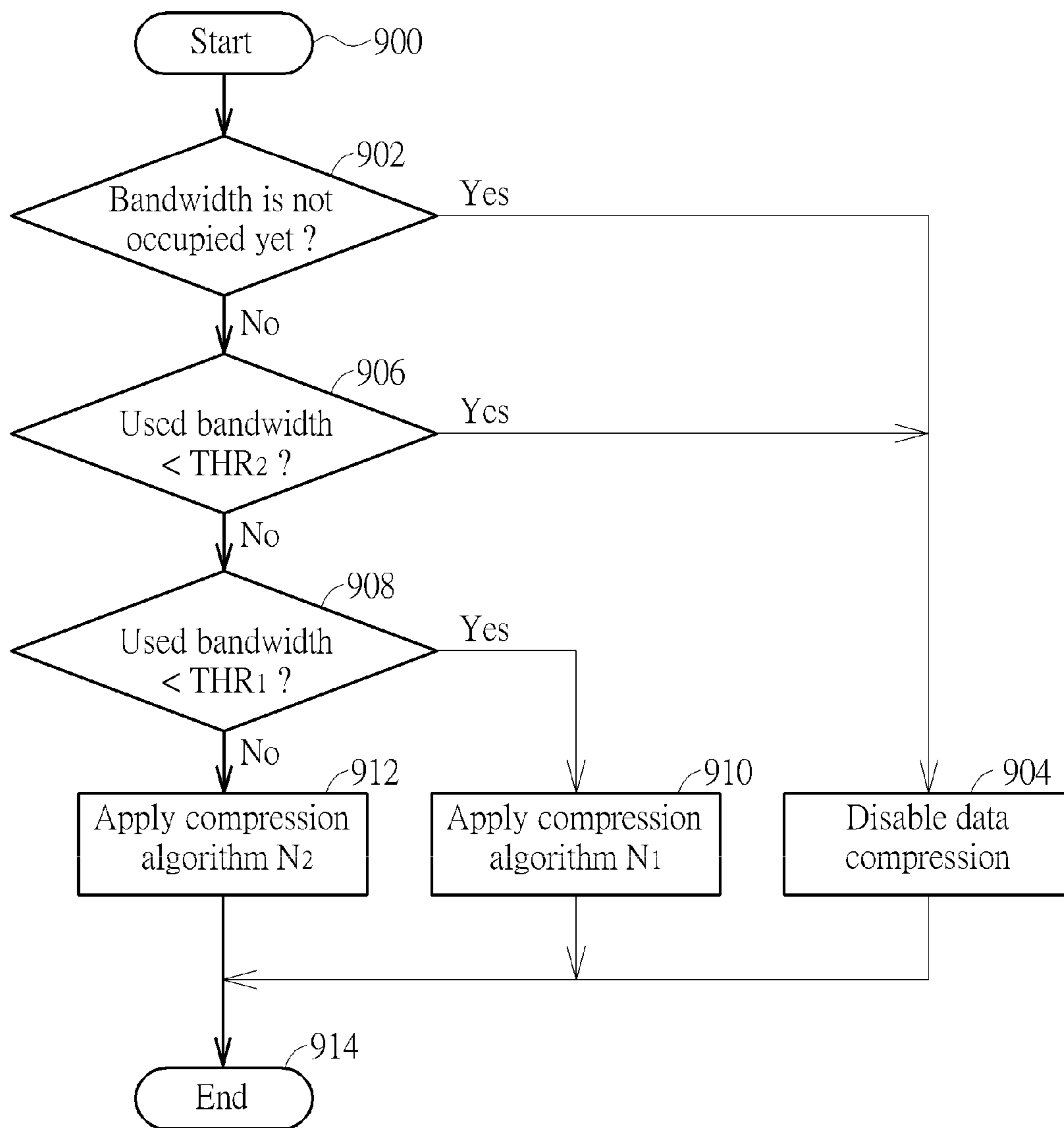


FIG. 10

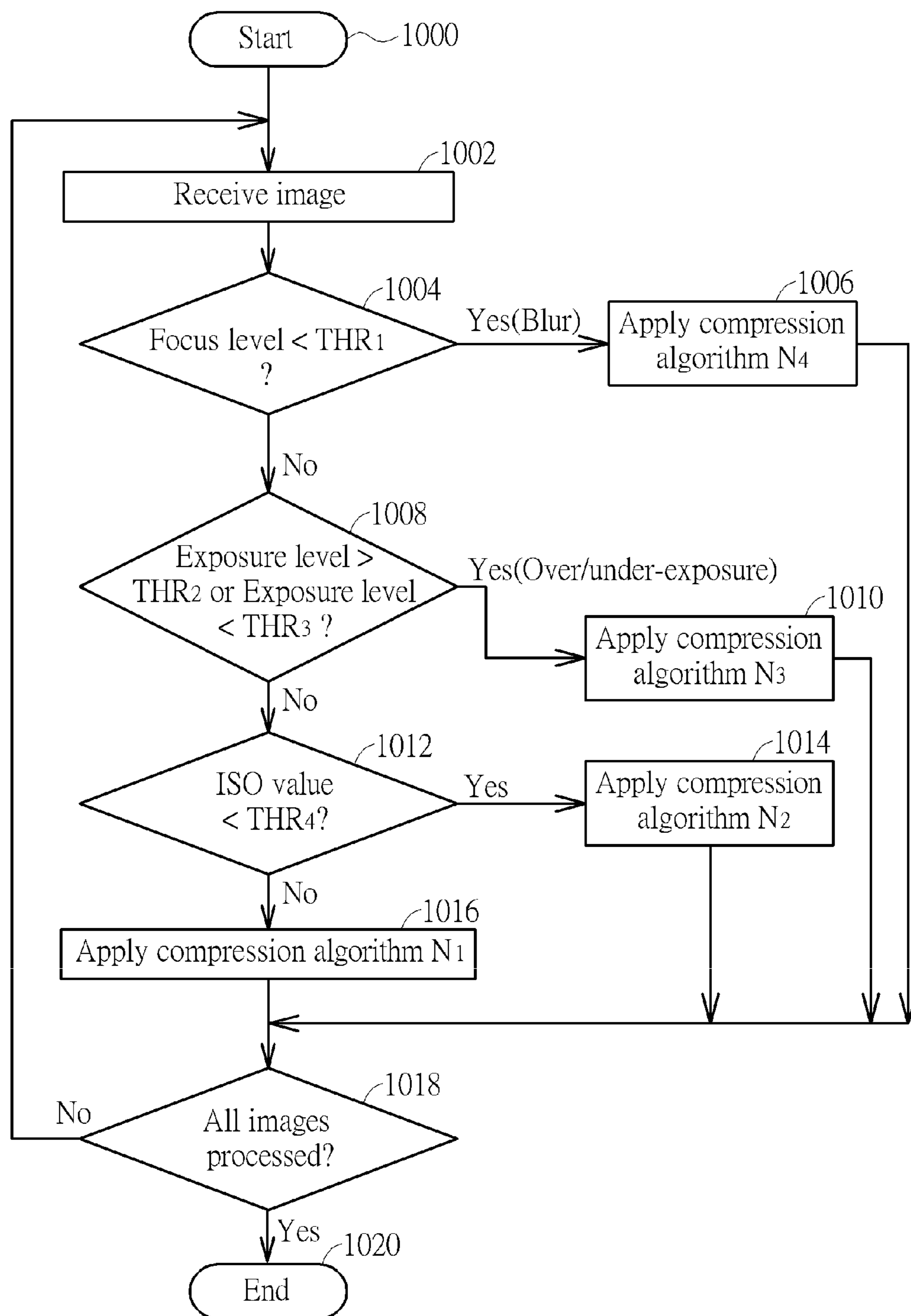


FIG. 11

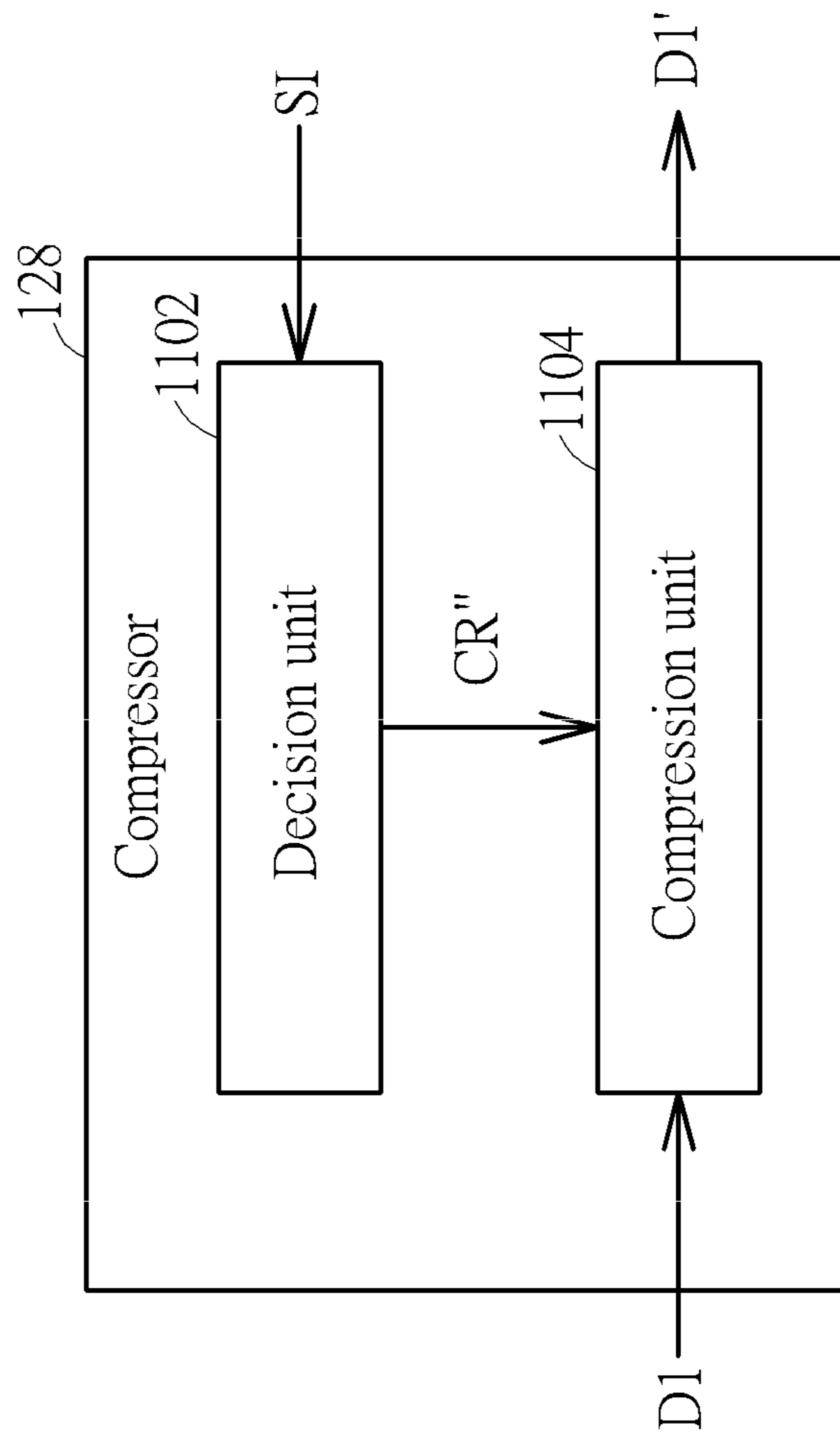


FIG. 12

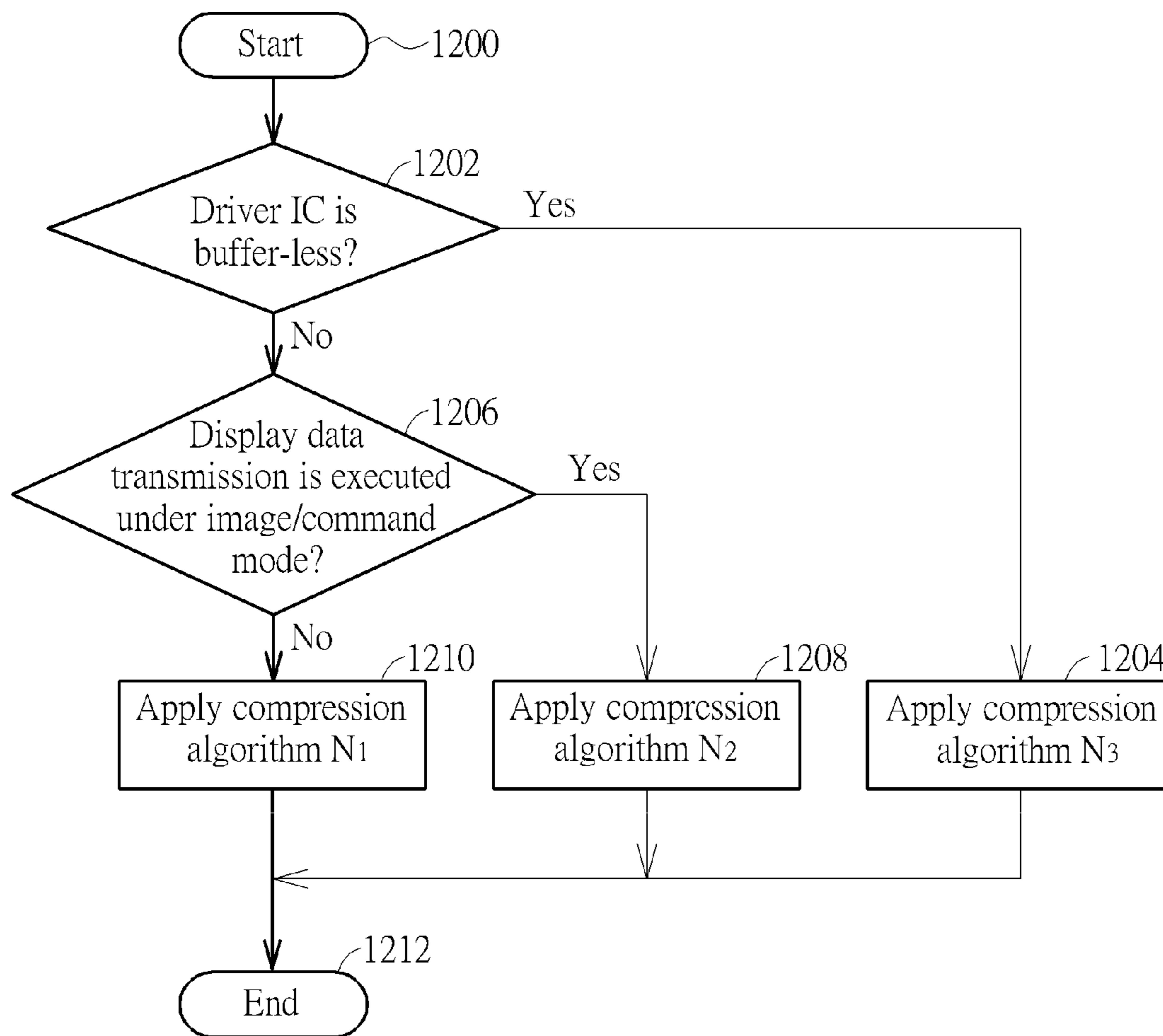


FIG. 13

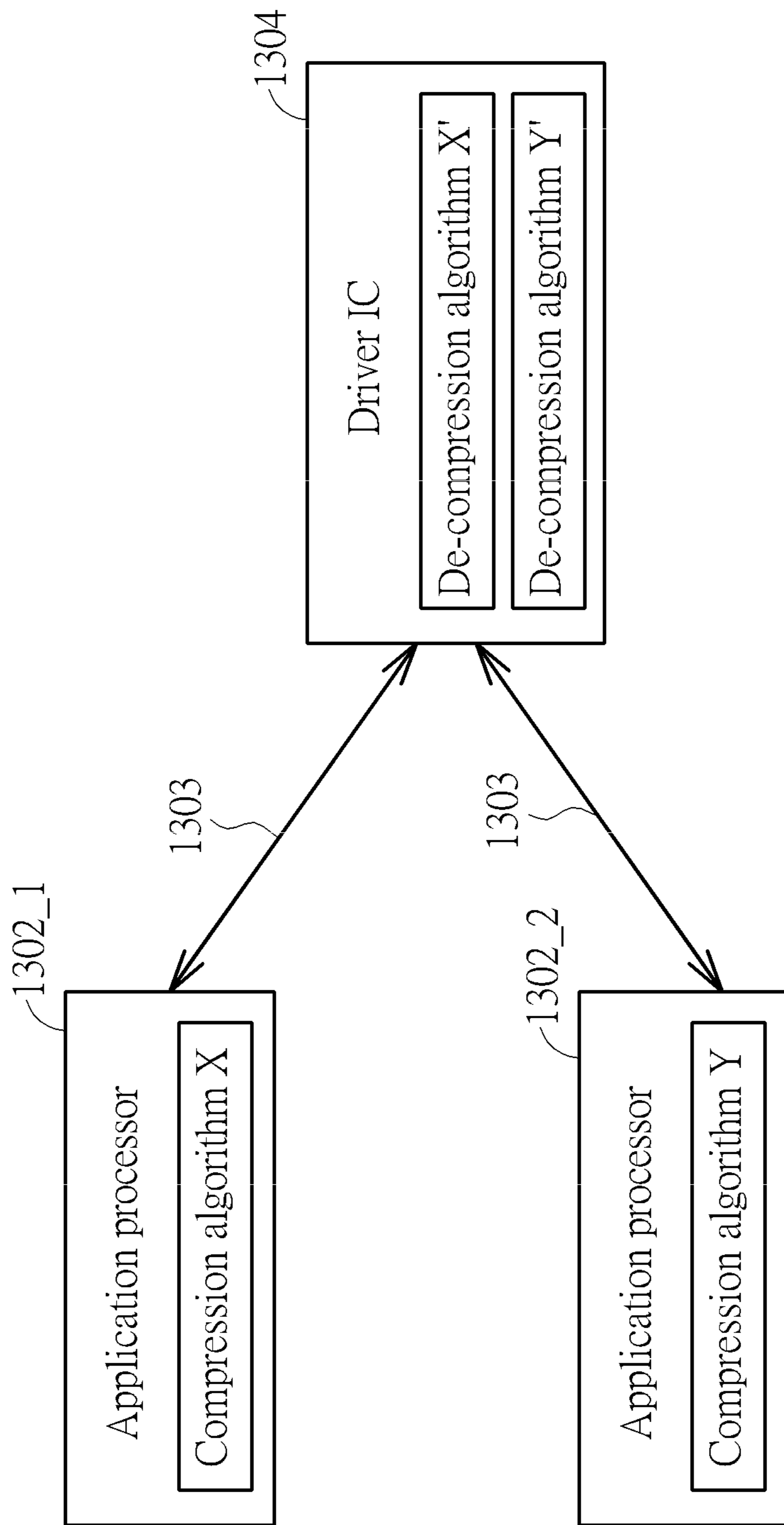


FIG. 14

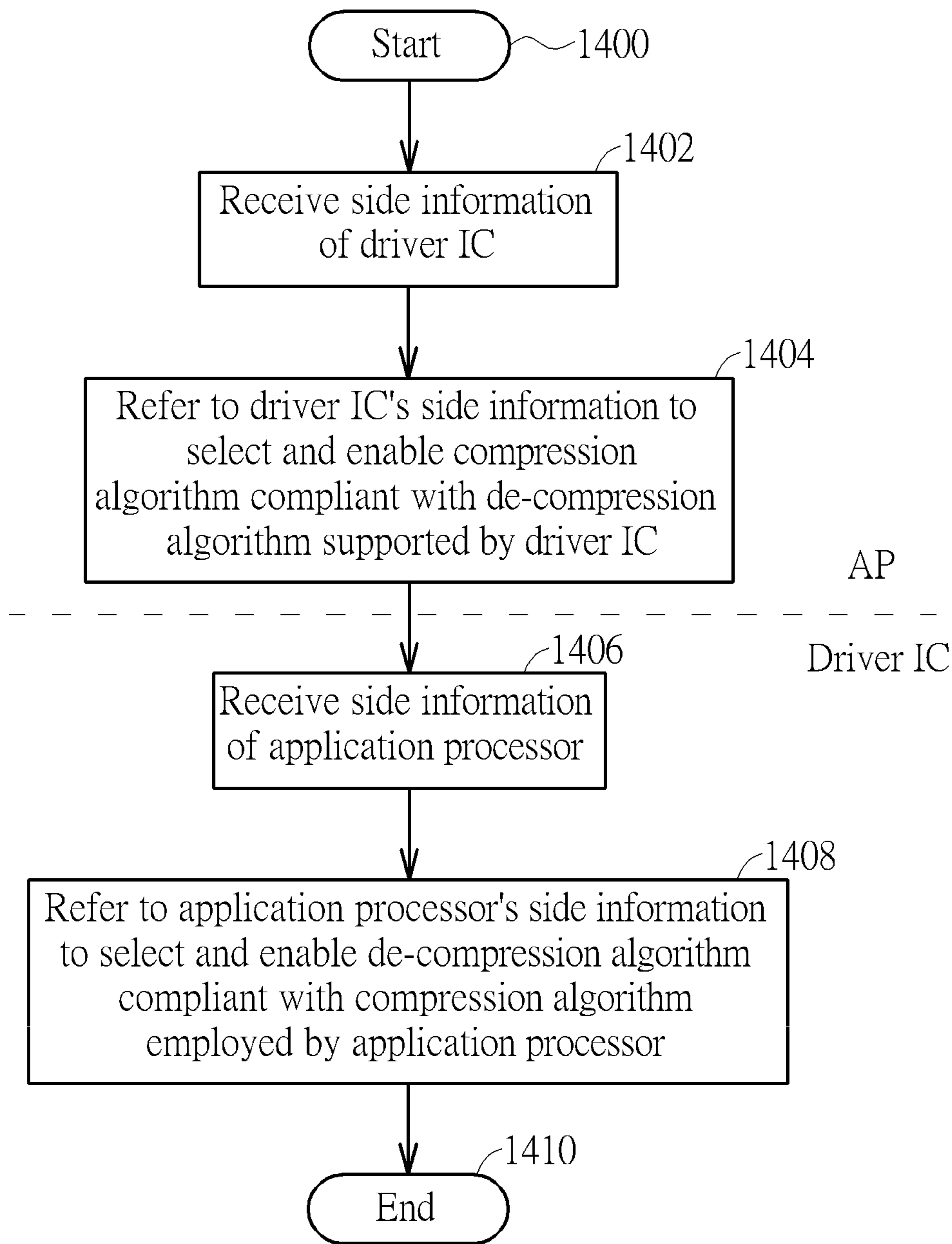


FIG. 15

**DATA PROCESSING APPARATUS WITH
ADAPTIVE
COMPRESSION/DE-COMPRESSION
ALGORITHM SELECTION FOR DATA
COMMUNICATION OVER DISPLAY
INTERFACE AND RELATED DATA
PROCESSING METHOD**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. provisional application No. 61/711,319 (filed on Oct. 9, 2012) and U.S. provisional application No. 61/712,949 (filed on Oct. 12, 2012). The entire contents of the related applications are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

The disclosed embodiments of the present invention relate to transmitting and receiving display data over a display interface, and more particularly, to a data processing apparatus with adaptive compression/de-compression algorithm selection for data communication over a display interface and related data processing method.

A display interface is disposed between a first chip and a second chip to transmit display data from the first chip to the second chip for further processing. For example, the first chip may be a host application processor, and the second chip may be a driver integrated circuit (IC). The display data may include image data, video data, graphic data, and/or OSD (on-screen display) data. Besides, the display data may be single view data for two-dimensional (2D) display or multiple view data for three-dimensional (3D) display. When a display panel supports a higher display resolution, 2D/3D display with higher resolution can be realized. Hence, the display data transmitted over the display interface would have a larger data size/data rate, which increases the power consumption of the display interface inevitably. If the host application processor and the driver IC are both located at a portable device (e.g., a smartphone) powered by a battery device, the battery life is shortened due to the increased power consumption of the display interface. Thus, there is a need for an innovative design which can effectively reduce the power consumption of the display interface.

SUMMARY

In accordance with exemplary embodiments of the present invention, a data processing apparatus with adaptive compression/de-compression algorithm selection for data communication over a display interface and related data processing method are proposed.

According to one aspect of the present invention, an exemplary data processing apparatus is disclosed. The exemplary data processing apparatus includes a compressor and an output interface. The compressor is arranged for receiving an input display data and generating an output display data according to the input display data. The output interface is arranged for packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA). In addition, the compressor adaptively

adjusts a compression algorithm applied to the input display data according to context characteristics of the input display data.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an exemplary data processing apparatus is disclosed. The exemplary data processing apparatus includes a compressor and an output interface. The compressor is arranged for receiving an input display data and generating an output display data according to the input display data. The output interface is arranged for packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA). In addition, the compressor adaptively adjusts a compression algorithm applied to the input display data according to a power supply status.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an exemplary data processing apparatus is disclosed. The exemplary data processing apparatus includes a compressor and an output interface. The compressor is arranged for receiving an input display data and generating an output display data according to the input display data. The output interface is arranged for packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA). In addition, the compressor adaptively adjusts a compression algorithm applied to the input display data according to an operational status of a storage device.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an exemplary data processing apparatus is disclosed. The exemplary data processing apparatus includes a compressor and an output interface. The compressor is arranged for receiving an input display data and generating an output display data according to the input display data. The output interface is arranged for packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA). In addition, the compressor adaptively adjusts a compression algorithm applied to the input display data according to at least one image capture characteristic.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an exemplary data processing apparatus is disclosed. The exemplary data processing apparatus includes a compressor and an output interface. The compressor is arranged for receiving an input display data and generating an output display data according to the input display data. The output interface is arranged for packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream to another data processing apparatus via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA). In addition, the compressor adaptively adjusts a compression algorithm applied to the input display data according to a configuration of another data processing apparatus.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an exemplary data processing apparatus is disclosed. The exemplary data processing apparatus includes a compressor

and an output interface. The compressor is arranged for receiving an input display data and generating an output display data according to the input display data. The output interface is arranged for packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream to another data processing apparatus via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA). In addition, the compressor adaptively adjusts a compression algorithm applied to the input display data according to a de-compression algorithm supported by the another data processing apparatus.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an exemplary data processing apparatus is disclosed. The exemplary data processing apparatus includes an input interface and a de-compressor. The input interface is arranged for receiving an input bitstream from another data processing apparatus via a display interface, and un-packing the input bitstream into an input display data, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA). The de-compressor is arranged for generating a de-compressed display data according to the input display data when the input display data is a compressed display data. In addition, the de-compressor adaptively adjusts a de-compression algorithm according to a compression algorithm employed by the another data processing apparatus.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an exemplary data processing method is disclosed. The exemplary data processing method includes at least the following steps: receiving an input display data; adaptively adjusting a compression algorithm according to context characteristics of the input display data; generating an output display data according to the compression algorithm and the input display data; and packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA).

According to another aspect of the present invention, an exemplary data processing method is disclosed. The exemplary data processing method includes at least the following steps: receiving an input display data; adaptively adjusting a compression algorithm according to a power supply status; generating an output display data according to the compression algorithm and the input display data; and packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA).

According to another aspect of the present invention, an exemplary data processing method is disclosed. The exemplary data processing method includes at least the following steps: receiving an input display data; adaptively adjusting a compression algorithm according to an operational status of a storage device; generating an output display data according to the compression algorithm and the input display data; and packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface,

wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA).

According to another aspect of the present invention, an exemplary data processing method is disclosed. The exemplary data processing method includes at least the following steps: receiving an input display data; adaptively adjusting a compression algorithm according to at least one image capture characteristic; generating an output display data according to the compression algorithm and the input display data; and packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA).

According to another aspect of the present invention, an exemplary data processing method is disclosed. The exemplary data processing method includes at least the following steps: receiving an input display data; adaptively adjusting a compression algorithm according to a configuration of a data processing apparatus; generating an output display data according to the compression algorithm and the input display data; and packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream to the data processing apparatus via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA).

According to another aspect of the present invention, an exemplary data processing method is disclosed. The exemplary data processing method includes at least the following steps: receiving an input display data; adaptively adjusting a compression algorithm according to a de-compression algorithm supported by a data processing apparatus; generating an output display data according to the compression algorithm and the input display data; and packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream to the data processing apparatus via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA).

According to another aspect of the present invention, an exemplary data processing method is disclosed. The exemplary data processing method includes at least the following steps: receiving an input bitstream from a data processing apparatus via a display interface, and un-packing the input bitstream into an input display data, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA); adaptively adjusting a de-compression algorithm according to a compression algorithm employed by the data processing apparatus; and when the input display data is a compressed display data, generating a de-compressed display data according to the input display data and the de-compression algorithm.

These and other objectives of the present invention will no doubt become obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art after reading the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment that is illustrated in the various figures and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a data processing system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a table showing characteristics of different compression algorithms supported by the compressor shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating an embodiment of the compressor shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating one frame included in the input display data.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating an adaptive compression method based on context characteristics of the input display data according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating another embodiment of the compressor shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating thresholds of the battery capacity of the battery device.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating an adaptive compression method based on a power supply status according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating thresholds of the bandwidth of the storage device.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart illustrating an adaptive compression method based on an operating status of a storage device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is a flowchart illustrating an adaptive compression method based on at least one image capture characteristic according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 12 is a diagram illustrating yet another embodiment of the compressor shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 13 is a flowchart illustrating an adaptive compression method based on a configuration of the driver IC according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 14 is a diagram illustrating configuration of a compressor in an application processor and configuration of a de-compressor in a driver IC according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 15 is a flowchart illustrating an adaptive compression and de-compression method based on side information communicated between an application processor and a driver IC according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Certain terms are used throughout the description and following claims to refer to particular components. As one skilled in the art will appreciate, manufacturers may refer to a component by different names. This document does not intend to distinguish between components that differ in name but not function. In the following description and in the claims, the terms “include” and “comprise” are used in an open-ended fashion, and thus should be interpreted to mean “include, but not limited to . . .”. Also, the term “couple” is intended to mean either an indirect or direct electrical connection. Accordingly, if one device is coupled to another device, that connection may be through a direct electrical connection, or through an indirect electrical connection via other devices and connections.

The present invention proposes applying data compression to a display data and then transmitting a compressed display data over a display interface. As the data size/data rate of the compressed display data is smaller than that of the original un-compressed display data, the power consumption of the display interface is reduced correspondingly.

Besides, the present invention further proposes an adaptive compression/de-compression scheme which is based on side information given by one or more signal processing elements (e.g., an image signal processor (ISP), a video/image codec, a graphic engine, a display processor, a driver IC, and a battery meter). This may allow the configuration of the compressor and the counterpart de-compressor to be adjusted in a static or dynamic way. In general, data compression is exploited to remove the information redundancy under a specific pixel size (i.e., a unit size of compression) and produce a compressed data constrained by a compression ratio. In a case where the compression ratio is equal to 0.5, the size of the compressed data is half of the size of the uncompressed data. As the compression performance is strongly related to some design factors such as the unit size of compression and the constrained compression ratio, the present invention therefore proposes using the adaptive compression scheme for enabling a compression algorithm selected from a plurality of candidate compression algorithms, where the selected compression algorithm most efficiently compresses the display data. Compared to a typical compression scheme using a fixed compression algorithm, the proposed adaptive compression scheme achieves better performance. Besides, the driver IC may refer to side information given by the application processor to adaptively select a de-compression algorithm compliant with the compression algorithm employed by the application processor. In this way, the compressed data stream from the application processor can be correctly de-compressed by the driver IC. Further details will be described as below.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a data processing system according to an embodiment of the present invention. The data processing system 100 includes a plurality of data processing apparatuses such as an application processor 102 and a driver integrated circuit (IC) 104. The application processor 102 and the driver IC 104 may be different chips, and the application processor 102 communicates with the driver IC 104 via a display interface 103. In this embodiment, the display interface 103 may be a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA).

The application processor 102 is coupled to the display interface 103, and supports un-compressed data transmission and compressed data transmission. When the application processor 102 is used to transmit un-compressed data to the driver IC 104, the application processor 102 generates an un-compressed display data, and transmits the un-compressed display data over the display interface 103. When the application processor 102 is used to transmit compressed data to the driver IC 104, the application processor 102 generates a compressed display data, and transmits the compressed display data over the display interface 103.

Regarding the driver IC 104, it is coupled to the display interface 103, and supports un-compressed data reception and compressed data reception. When the application processor 102 transmits the un-compressed data to the driver IC 104, the driver IC 104 is operated under a non-decompression mode to receive an un-compressed data from the display interface 103 and drive a display panel 106 according to the un-compressed display data. By way of example, the display panel 106 may be implemented using any 2D/3D display device (e.g. a retina display), and the pixel arrangement may be a rectangle layout, a triangle layout or a pentile layout. When the application processor 102 transmits the compressed data to the driver IC 104, the driver IC 104 is

operated under a de-compression mode to receive a compressed display data from the display interface 103 and drive the display panel 106 according to a de-compressed display data derived from de-compressing the compressed display data. If there is no error introduced during the data transmission, the un-compressed data transmitted under the non-compression mode should be identical to the un-compressed data received under the non-decompression mode, and the compressed data transmitted under the compression mode should be identical to the compressed data received under the de-compression mode. As the present invention focuses on the adaptive compression and de-compression scheme for configuring the compressor and the de-compressor, further details directed to transmitting compressed/un-compressed display data from the application processor 102 to the driver IC 104 via the display interface 103 and driving the display panel 106 based on the compressed/un-compressed display data received from the display interface 103 are omitted here for brevity.

As shown in FIG. 1, the application processor 102 includes a micro control unit (MCU) 112, an image signal processor (ISP) 114, an image encoder 116, an image decoder 118, a display processor 120, a video encoder 122, a video decoder 124, a graphic engine 126, a compressor 128, a battery meter 130, and an output interface 132. The battery meter 130 is arranged to monitor the power status of a power source such as the battery capacity of a battery device 109. The MCU 112 serves as a display controller which controls the operation of the application processor 102. For example, the MCU 112 controls the application processor 102 to operate under the compression mode or the non-compression mode. Besides, the MCU 112 may program the compressor 128 to use a default compression algorithm. The ISP 114 is coupled to an image sensor 107, and serves as a backend processor for an image/video output of the image sensor 107. For example, the ISP 114 may be used to perform auto white balance (AWB), auto exposure (AE) and auto focus (AF). In a case where the image sensor 107 generates a single captured image to the ISP 114 under a photo mode, a processed image generated from the ISP 114 may be transmitted to the image encoder 116, and an encoded image is generated from the image encoder 116 to an external storage 108 such as a dynamic random access memory (DRAM). In another case where the image sensor 107 generates a video sequence composed of successive captured images to the ISP 114 under a video recording mode, a processed video generated from the ISP 114 may be transmitted to the video encoder 122, and an encoded video is generated from the video encoder 122 to the external storage 108.

The image decoder 118 receives an encoded image from the external storage 108, and generates a decoded image to the display processor 120. The video decoder 124 receives an encoded video from the external storage 108, and generates a decoded video to the display processor 120. However, it is possible that the single captured image/video sequence generated from the ISP 114 may be bypassed to the display processor 120 without additional encoding and decoding operations applied thereto. The graphic engine 126 generates graphic data (e.g., a 3D graphic image) to the display processor 120.

The display processor 120 may generate an input display data D1 based on one or more of the image data, video data, graphic data, etc. For example, the display processor 120 may combine video data, text data and graphic data to generate a display data of a frame, such that the display of

the frame would show a graphic scene, a web-browsing text content, and a video playback content.

The compressor 128 is arranged to perform data compression upon the input display data D1 generated from the display processor 120, and accordingly generate an output display data D1', wherein the compressed display data (i.e., output display data D1') is packed/packetized into an output bitstream by the output interface 132 according to the transmission protocol of the display interface 103, and the output bitstream is transmitted to the driver IC 104 via the display interface 103.

The driver IC 104 includes an input interface 142, a de-compressor 144 and other circuitry 146. The input interface 142 receives an input bitstream from the display interface 103, and un-packs/un-packetizes the input bitstream into an input display data D2 which is a compressed display data when the application processor 102 is operated under a compression mode. In this embodiment, the de-compressor 144 is arranged to perform data de-compression upon the input display data D2, and accordingly generate a de-compressed display data D2'. The other circuitry 146 is arranged to drive the display panel 106 according to the de-compressed display data D2'.

In this embodiment, the compressor 128 supports a plurality of compression algorithms having different compression characteristics. Please refer to FIG. 2, which is a table showing characteristics of different compression algorithms supported by the compressor 128 shown in FIG. 1. A compression algorithm represents a set of coding tools so as to remove the data redundancy on the input display data D1. The coding tools may be any kind of compression methods developed by proprietary algorithms or specified by state-of-the-art video standards (e.g., MPEG-1/2/4, H.261/262/263/264, and HEVC) or image standards (e.g., PEG, JPEG-1s, JPEG-2000, JPEG-XR, PNG, and GIF). As shown in FIG. 2, these compression algorithms indicate different capability of compression performance in terms of compression ratio, compression efficiency, compression complexity, and power dissipation. Specifically, the compression efficiency is the ability of a compression algorithm to encode the input display data D1 at the lowest possible bit rate while maintaining a certain level of visual quality. There are two standard ways to measure the compression efficiency of a compression algorithm. One is to use an objective metric, such as a peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR). The other is to use a subjective assessment of video/image quality. If the compression efficiency of a compression algorithm is high, it means that the compression algorithm can preserve more input data information after compression is performed under a certain compression ratio. If the compression efficiency of a compression algorithm is low, it means that the compression algorithm will lose more input data information after compression is performed under a certain compression ratio. Hence, a high compression efficiency algorithm can preserve more input data information under a certain compression ratio, and the de-compressed display data can have better visual appearance and visual quality.

The compressor 128 is capable of adaptively adjusting a compression algorithm applied to the input display data D1 according to at least the side information shown as dotted lines in FIG. 1, where the side information may be provided by at least one of ISP 114, image encoder 116, video encoder 122, display processor 120, graphic engine 126, battery meter 130, and driver IC 104. As the compressor 128 refers to the side information to select an adequate compression algorithm from supported compression algorithms having different compression characteristics, the compression per-

formance can be optimized. For better understanding of technical features of the present invention, several embodiments are illustrated as below.

In a first exemplary embodiment, the compressor **128** may adaptively adjust a compression algorithm applied to the input display data **D1** according to context characteristics of the input display data **D1**. Please refer to FIG. 3, which is a diagram illustrating an embodiment of the compressor **128** shown in FIG. 1. As shown in FIG. 3, the compressor **128** includes a content analysis unit **202** and a compression unit **204**. The content analysis unit **202** receives the input display data **D1** and side information **SI**, where the side information **SI** may include information provided by the display processor **120**, the image encoder **116**, the video encoder **122**, and/or the graphic engine **126**. In one exemplary design, the content analysis unit **202** may be configured to analyze the input display data **D1** to classify contents included in the input display data **D1**, and accordingly generate a content classification result **CR**. More specifically, the content analysis unit **202** could recognize the pixel data as text, graphic user interface (**UI**), video scene or image scene by detecting features in each received pixel unit of the input display data **D1**, where the size of the pixel unit to be compressed may be any positive value based on actual design requirement/consideration. The contents classified by the content analysis unit **202** may include a video content, an image content, a text content (i.e., a text-rich image content), and a graphic content. For example, the content analysis unit **202** could check if the received pixel unit is data generated by a video engine (e.g., video decoder **124**) by comparing the characteristic of pixels with typical video data characteristics. If the characteristic of the pixels match the characteristic of video data, the content analysis unit **202** could classify the received pixel unit as data generated by the video engine (e.g., video decoder **124**). In a similar way, the content analysis unit **202** could check if the received pixel unit is data generated by an image engine (e.g., image decoder **118**) by comparing the characteristic of pixels with typical image data characteristics. Also, the content analysis unit **202** could check if the received pixel unit is data generated by the graphic engine **126** by matching it with several typical graphic data patterns such as monotonic repeated pixels, monotonic gradient color, and clear sharp edges. In another exemplary design, the content analysis unit **202** may refer to the side information **SI** to classify the contents of the input display data **D1** into video contents generated by the video engine (e.g., video decoder **124**), image contents are generated by the image engine (e.g., image decoder **118**), and graphic contents generated by the graphic engine **126**.

The compression unit **204** is arranged for referring to the content classification result **CR** to adaptively adjust the compression algorithm employed. In this way, a content-aware compression based on the content classification result **CR** is achieved. FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating one frame **302** included in the input display data **D1**. The content classification result **CR** indicates that the frame **302** include graphic contents at a top portion of the frame **302**, text contents at the bottom-left portion of the frame **302**, and video contents at the bottom-right portion of the frame **302**. After the classification procedure, compression algorithms N_1 and N_2 are selected when the received pixel units are classified as graphic content and image content, respectively. Compression algorithms N_3 and N_4 are dedicated to the data classified as video content, where compression algorithm N_3 is suitable for the high bit rate video content and compression algorithm N_4 is suitable for the low bit rate video content. Moreover, the compression algorithm N_6 is suitable

for a text-rich image on web-browsing scenario. The compression algorithm N_5 is the default algorithm when none of above contents is detected. The classification of high bit rate content and low bit rate content may depend on the quantization parameter (**QP**) of a video bitstream such as an HEVC or H.264 encoded bitstream. When the **QP** is higher than a threshold, the input data is classified as low bit rate content; otherwise, it is high bit rate content. For example, when $QP_1 > \text{THR}$, the compression algorithm N_4 is employed by the compression unit **204**; and when $QP_2 \leq \text{THR}$, the compression algorithm N_3 is employed by the compression unit **204**. Another embodiment is to calculate the data variance of the input data. When the variance is higher than a threshold, the input data is classified as high bit rate content; otherwise, it is low bit rate content.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating an adaptive compression method based on context characteristics of the input display data **D1** according to an embodiment of the present invention. Provided that the result is substantially the same, the steps are not required to be executed in the exact order shown in FIG. 5. The exemplary adaptive compression method may be briefly summarized by following steps.

Step **400**: Start.

Step **402**: Apply a content classification to each received pixel unit included in the input display data **D1**, and accordingly generate the content classification result **CR**.

Step **404**: Check if the content classification result **CR** indicates that the received pixel unit is a video content. If yes, go to step **406**; otherwise, go to step **412**.

Step **406**: Check if the content classification result **CR** indicates that the received pixel unit is a low bit rate content (e.g., $QP > \text{THR}$). If yes, go to step **408**; otherwise, go to step **410**.

Step **408**: Apply the compression algorithm N_4 . Go to step **426**.

Step **410**: Apply the compression algorithm N_3 . Go to step **426**.

Step **412**: Check if the content classification result **CR** indicates that the received pixel unit is an image content. If yes, go to step **414**; otherwise, go to step **416**.

Step **414**: Apply the compression algorithm N_2 . Go to step **426**.

Step **416**: Check if the content classification result **CR** indicates that the received pixel unit is a text content. If yes, go to step **418**; otherwise, go to step **420**.

Step **418**: Apply the compression algorithm N_6 . Go to step **426**.

Step **420**: Check if the content classification result **CR** indicates that the received pixel unit is a graphic content. If yes, go to step **422**; otherwise, go to step **424**.

Step **422**: Apply the compression algorithm N_1 . Go to step **426**.

Step **424**: Apply the compression algorithm N_5 .

Step **426**: Check if all of the received pixel units included in the input display data **D1** have been processed. If yes, go to step **428**; otherwise, go to step **404** to process the next received pixel unit.

Step **428**: End.

It should be noted that step **402** is performed by the content analysis unit **202**, and steps **404-426** are performed by the compression unit **204**. As a person skilled in the art can readily understand details of each step shown in FIG. 5 after reading above paragraphs, further description is omitted here for brevity.

In a second exemplary embodiment, the compressor **128** may adaptively adjust a compression algorithm applied to the input display data **D1** according to a power supply status.

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As shown in FIG. 1, the application processor 102 is powered by the battery device 109, and the side information given by the battery meter 130 would include the power supply status indicative of an available battery capacity of the battery device 109. Please refer to FIG. 6, which is a diagram illustrating another embodiment of the compressor 128 shown in FIG. 1. The compressor 128 includes a comparison unit 502 and a compression unit 504. The comparison unit 502 receives side information SI from the battery meter 130. The comparison unit 502 compares the available battery capacity of the battery device 109 as indicated by the side information SI with at least one predetermined threshold to generate a comparison result CR'. The compression unit 504 supports a plurality of compression algorithms having different characteristics, and refers to the comparison result CR' to select one of the supported compression algorithms for data compression. For example, as shown in FIG. 7, the comparison unit 502 employs a first predetermined threshold THR_1 and a second predetermined threshold THR_2 , where $THR_1 > THR_2$. The first predetermined threshold THR_1 is checked to see if the data compression can be disabled to avoid information loss caused by a lossy compression algorithm. More specifically, the compressor 108 is arranged to disable the data compression when the power supply status indicates that the available battery capacity is higher than the first predetermined threshold THR_1 , and enable the data compression when the power supply status indicates that the available battery capacity is not higher than the first predetermined threshold THR_1 . To put it another way, when the battery power is full or higher than the first predetermined threshold THR_1 , the compression algorithm is disabled to get better visual quality; and when the battery power is lower than the first predetermined threshold THR_1 , a compression algorithm is enabled to save power dissipation of the display interface 103.

The second predetermined threshold THR_2 is checked to select one compression algorithm from supported compression algorithms having different characteristics. More specifically, the compressor 108 is arranged to employ the compression algorithm N_1 for compressing the input display data D1 when the power supply status indicates that the available battery capacity is higher than the second predetermined threshold THR_2 , and employ the compression algorithm N_2 for compressing the input display data D1 when the power supply status indicates that the available battery capacity is not higher than the second predetermined threshold THR_2 , where the compression algorithm N_1 is more complex than the compression algorithm N_2 , and/or the compression algorithm N_1 has a higher compression efficiency than the compression algorithm N_2 . To put it another way, when the battery power is almost full or higher than the second predetermined threshold THR_2 , a more complex and higher compression efficiency algorithm can be selected by the compression unit 504 to get better visual quality; and when the battery power is almost empty or lower than the second predetermined threshold THR_2 , a less complex and lower compression efficiency algorithm can be selected by the compression unit 504 to save power dissipation of the display interface 103.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating an adaptive compression method based on a power supply status according to an embodiment of the present invention. Provided that the result is substantially the same, the steps are not required to be executed in the exact order shown in FIG. 8. The exemplary adaptive compression method may be briefly summarized by following steps.

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Step 700: Start.

Step 702: Check if the battery is full. If yes, go to step 704; otherwise, go to step 706.

Step 704: Disable data compression.

Step 706: Check if the available battery capacity is higher than the first predetermined threshold THR_1 . If yes, go to step 704; otherwise, go to step 708.

Step 708: Check if the available battery capacity is higher than the second predetermined threshold THR_2 . If yes, go to step 710; otherwise, go to step 712.

Step 710: Apply the compression algorithm N_1 . Go to step 714.

Step 712: Apply the compression algorithm N_2 .

Step 714: End.

It should be noted that steps 702, 706, 708 are performed by the comparison unit 502, and steps 704, 710, 712 are performed by the compression unit 504. As a person skilled in the art can readily understand details of each step shown in FIG. 8 after reading above paragraphs, further description is omitted here for brevity.

In a third exemplary embodiment, the compressor 128 may adaptively adjust a compression algorithm applied to the input display data D1 according to an operational status of a storage device such as the external storage 108. The side information SI given by the external storage 108 would include the operational status indicative of a used bandwidth of the external storage 108. Please refer to FIG. 6 again. In this embodiment, the comparison unit 502 receives the side information SI from the external storage 108. Next, the comparison unit 502 compares the used bandwidth of the external storage 108 as indicated by the side information SI with at least one predetermined threshold to generate the comparison result CR'. The compression unit 504 supports a plurality of compression algorithms having different characteristics, and refers to the comparison result CR' to select one of the supported compression algorithms for data compression. For example, as shown in FIG. 9, the comparison unit 502 employs a first predetermined threshold THR_1 and a second predetermined threshold THR_2 , where $THR_1 > THR_2$. The second predetermined threshold THR_2 is checked to see if the data compression can be disabled to avoid information loss caused by a lossy compression algorithm. More specifically, the compressor 108 is arranged to disable the data compression when the side information SI indicates that the used bandwidth is lower than the second predetermined threshold THR_2 , and enable the data compression when the side information SI indicates that the used bandwidth is not lower than the second predetermined threshold THR_2 .

The first predetermined threshold THR_1 is checked to select one compression algorithm from candidate compression algorithms having different characteristics. More specifically, the compressor 108 is arranged to employ the compression algorithm N_1 for compressing the input display data D1 when the side information SI indicates that the used bandwidth is lower than the first predetermined threshold THR_1 , and employ the compression algorithm N_2 for compressing the input display data D1 when the side information SI indicates that the used bandwidth is not lower than the first predetermined threshold THR_1 , where the compression algorithm N_1 is more complex than the compression algorithm N_2 , and/or the compression algorithm N_1 has a higher compression efficiency than the compression algorithm N_2 . To put it another way, when the used bandwidth is lower than the first predetermined threshold THR_1 , a more complex and higher compression efficiency algorithm can be selected by the compression unit 504 to get better visual

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quality; and when the bandwidth is almost used or the used bandwidth is not lower than the first predetermined threshold THR_1 , a less complex and lower compression efficiency algorithm can be selected by the compression unit **504** to save power dissipation of the display interface **103**.

FIG. **10** is a flowchart illustrating an adaptive compression method based on an operating status of a storage device according to an embodiment of the present invention. Provided that the result is substantially the same, the steps are not required to be executed in the exact order shown in FIG. **10**. The exemplary adaptive compression method may be briefly summarized by following steps.

Step **900**: Start.

Step **902**: Check if the bandwidth is not occupied yet. If yes, go to step **904**; otherwise, go to step **906**.

Step **904**: Disable data compression. Go to step **914**.

Step **906**: Check if the used bandwidth is lower than the second predetermined threshold THR_2 . If yes, go to step **904**; otherwise, go to step **908**.

Step **908**: Check if the used bandwidth is lower than the first predetermined threshold THR_1 . If yes, go to step **910**; otherwise, go to step **912**.

Step **910**: Apply the compression algorithm N_1 . Go to step **914**.

Step **912**: Apply the compression algorithm N_2 .

Step **914**: End.

It should be noted that steps **902**, **906**, **908** are performed by the comparison unit **502**, and steps **904**, **910**, **912** are performed by the compression unit **504**. As a person skilled in the art can readily understand details of each step shown in FIG. **10** after reading above paragraphs, further description is omitted here for brevity.

In a fourth exemplary embodiment, the compressor **128** may adaptively adjust a compression algorithm applied to the input display data **D1** according to at least one image capture characteristic. The side information **SI** given by the ISP **114** may include at least one of a focus level, an exposure level, and an ISO (International Organization for Standardization) value. Please refer to FIG. **6** again. In this embodiment, the comparison unit **502** receives the side information **SI** from the ISP **114**, and compares the side information **SI** with at least one predetermined threshold to generate the comparison result CR' . The compression unit **504** supports a plurality of compression algorithms having different characteristics, and refers to the comparison result CR' to select one of the supported compression algorithms to achieve better compression performance or visual quality. For example, a blurred image is captured when the focus level is lower than a first predetermined threshold THR_1 . Hence, the compression algorithm N_4 particularly designed for compressing the blurred image is selected by the comparison unit **502**. An over-exposure or under-exposure image is obtained when the exposure level is out of a specific range delimited by a second predetermined threshold THR_2 and a third predetermined threshold THR_3 , where $THR_2 > THR_3$. Hence, the compression algorithm N_3 particularly designed to manipulate this kind of captured image is selected by the comparison unit **502**. Alternatively, the over-exposure image and the under-exposure image may be processed by different compression algorithms. In addition, the ISO value from the ISP **114** can be exploited as side information since it impacts the noise level on the captured image. Specifically, the ISO value is positively correlated to the noise level. Hence, if the ISO value is not lower than a fourth predetermined threshold THR_4 , a high ISO image can be compressed using the compression algorithm N_1 such that noise pixels can be properly considered during the compression. If the

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ISO value is lower than the fourth predetermined threshold THR_4 , the compression algorithm N_2 is selected by the compression unit **504** to achieve better compression performance for the low ISO image.

FIG. **11** is a flowchart illustrating an adaptive compression method based on at least one image capture characteristic according to an embodiment of the present invention. Provided that the result is substantially the same, the steps are not required to be executed in the exact order shown in FIG. **11**. The exemplary adaptive compression method may be briefly summarized by following steps.

Step **1000**: Start.

Step **1002**: Receive an image.

Step **1004**: Check if the focus level of the image is lower than the first predetermined threshold THR_1 . If yes, go to step **1006**; otherwise, go to step **1008**.

Step **1006**: Apply the compression algorithm N_4 . Go to step **1018**.

Step **1008**: Check if the exposure level of the image is higher than the second predetermined threshold THR_2 or lower than the third predetermined threshold THR_3 . If yes, go to step **1010**; otherwise, go to step **1012**.

Step **1010**: Apply the compression algorithm N_3 . Go to step **1018**.

Step **1012**: Check if the ISO value of the image is lower than the fourth predetermined threshold THR_4 . If yes, go to step **1014**; otherwise, go to step **1016**.

Step **1014**: Apply the compression algorithm N_2 . Go to step **1018**.

Step **1016**: Apply the compression algorithm N_1 .

Step **1018**: Check if all of the images have been processed. If yes, go to step **1020**; otherwise, go to step **1002** to process the next image.

Step **1020**: End.

It should be noted that steps **1004**, **1008**, **1012** are performed by the comparison unit **502**, and steps **1002**, **1006**, **1010**, **1014**, **1016**, **1018** are performed by the compression unit **504**. As a person skilled in the art can readily understand details of each step shown in FIG. **11** after reading above paragraphs, further description is omitted here for brevity.

In a fifth exemplary embodiment, the compressor **128** may adaptively adjust a compression algorithm applied to the input display data **D1** according to a configuration of the driver IC **104**. The side information **SI** given by the driver IC **104** may indicate whether the driver IC **104** is buffer-less or buffer-based, and/or indicate whether an image/command mode or a video mode is employed by a buffer-based driver IC. Please refer to FIG. **12**, which is a diagram illustrating yet another embodiment of the compressor **128** shown in FIG. **1**. The compressor **128** includes a decision unit **1102** and a compression unit **1104**. The decision unit **1102** receives side information **SI** from the driver IC **104**, and checks the side information **SI** to know the configuration of the driver IC **104** and accordingly generates a checking result CR'' . Driver ICs may be categorized into buffer-based driver ICs and buffer-less driver ICs. When the driver IC **104** belongs to a buffer-less category, no line buffers can be used during the de-compression procedure. Thus, the compression algorithm N_3 , which performs data compression upon a current pixel unit without referring to adjacent pixel units above the current pixel unit, is preferably selected by the compression unit **1104**.

When the driver IC **104** belongs to a buffer-based category, the driver IC **104** is equipped with a display buffer which may be allocated in a shared buffer resource or implemented using a dedicated buffer resource. The buffer-

based driver IC **104** may be controlled to operate in either an image/command mode or a video mode. When the image/command mode of the buffer-based driver IC **104** is enabled, the display buffer is used to buffer the display data, thus allowing partial update of the buffered display data. Hence, to benefit from the partial update feature in the image/command mode, the compression algorithm N_2 with a smaller unit size of compression is preferably selected by the compression unit **1104** such that the compressed data generated from the smaller unit size of compression can be independently and randomly accessed and then de-compressed. When the video mode of the buffer-based driver IC **104** is enabled, the display buffer is not used to buffer the display data. As no partial update feature is supported in the video mode, the compression unit **1104** preferably selects the compression algorithm N_1 with a larger unit size of compression. By way of example, a frame-based compression is achieved through using the compression algorithm N_1 . To put it simply, the compressor **128** is arranged to employ the compression algorithm N_1 for compressing the input display data **D1** when the checking result **CR** indicates that the driver IC **104** is configured to directly transmit a de-compressed pixel data to a display apparatus (i.e., display panel **106**) without data buffering (i.e., the driver IC **104** employs the video mode for display data transmission), and employ the compression algorithm N_2 for compressing the input display data **D1** when the checking result **CR** indicates that the driver IC **104** is configured to transmit the de-compressed pixel data to the display apparatus (i.e., display panel **106**) through data buffering (i.e., the driver IC **104** employs the image/command mode for display data transmission).

FIG. **13** is a flowchart illustrating an adaptive compression method based on a configuration of the driver IC **104** according to an embodiment of the present invention. Provided that the result is substantially the same, the steps are not required to be executed in the exact order shown in FIG. **13**. The exemplary adaptive compression method may be briefly summarized by following steps.

Step **1200**: Start.

Step **1202**: Check the side information **SI** given by the driver IC **104** to determine if the driver IC is buffer-less. If yes, go to step **1204**; otherwise, go to step **1206**.

Step **1204**: Apply the compression algorithm N_3 . Go to step **1212**.

Step **1206**: Check the side information **SI** given by the driver IC **104** to determine if display data transmission is executed under the image/command mode. If yes, go to step **1208**; otherwise, go to step **1210**.

Step **1208**: Apply the compression algorithm N_2 . Go to step **1212**.

Step **1210**: Apply the compression algorithm N_1 .

Step **1212**: End.

It should be noted that steps **1202** and **1206** are performed by the decision unit **1102**, and steps **1204**, **1208**, **1210** are performed by the compression unit **1104**. As a person skilled in the art can readily understand details of each step shown in FIG. **13** after reading above paragraphs, further description is omitted here for brevity.

In a sixth exemplary embodiment, the compressor **128** may adaptively adjust a compression algorithm applied to the input display data **D1** according to a de-compression algorithm supported by the driver IC **104**, and the de-compressor **144** may adaptively adjust a de-compression algorithm applied to the input display data **D2** according to a compression algorithm supported by the application processor **102**. Please refer to FIG. **14**, which is a diagram

illustrating a configuration of a compressor in an application processor and a configuration of a de-compressor in a driver IC according to an embodiment of the present invention. Each of the application processors **1302_1** and **1302_2** supports a plurality of compression algorithms, and the driver IC **1304** supports a plurality of de-compression algorithms. When the driver IC **1304** (e.g., driver IC **104** shown in FIG. **1**) is used to connect the application processor **1302_1** (e.g., application processor **102** shown in FIG. **1**) via a display interface **1303** (e.g., display interface **103** shown in FIG. **1**), the driver IC **1304** sends side information to inform the application processor **1302_1** of the supported de-compression algorithms X' and Y' . As the compression algorithm X supported by the application processor **1302_1** is compliant with the de-compression algorithm X' , the application processor **1302_1** therefore selects and enables the compression algorithm X of the compressor (e.g., compressor **128** shown in FIG. **1**). In addition, the application processor **1302_1** sends side information to inform the driver IC **1304** of the employed compression algorithm X . As the de-compression algorithm X' supported by the driver IC **1304** is compliant with the compression algorithm X , the driver IC **1304** therefore selects and enables the de-compression algorithm X' of the de-compressor (e.g., de-compressor **144** shown in FIG. **1**).

The driver IC **1304** may be used in a variety of applications, and therefore supports different de-compression algorithms. Thus, in one exemplary application, the driver IC **1304** is used to connect the application processor **1302_1**. However, in another application, the driver IC **1304** is used to connect the application processor **1302_2**. When the driver IC **1304** is used to connect the application processor **1302_2** via the display interface **1303**, the driver IC **1304** sends side information to inform the application processor **1302_2** of the supported de-compression algorithms X' and Y' . As the compression algorithm Y supported by the application processor **1302_2** is compliant with the de-compression algorithm Y' , the application processor **1302_2** therefore selects and enables the compression algorithm Y of the compressor. In addition, the application processor **1302_2** sends side information to inform the driver IC **1304** of the employed compression algorithm Y . As the de-compression algorithm Y' supported by the driver IC **1304** is compliant with the compression algorithm Y , the driver IC **1304** therefore selects and enables the de-compression algorithm Y' of the de-compressor.

FIG. **15** is a flowchart illustrating an adaptive compression and de-compression method based on side information communicated between an application processor and a driver IC according to an embodiment of the present invention. Provided that the result is substantially the same, the steps are not required to be executed in the exact order shown in FIG. **15**. The exemplary adaptive compression and de-compression method may be briefly summarized by following steps.

Step **1400**: Start.

Step **1402**: Receive side information of the driver IC.

Step **1404**: Refer to the driver IC's side information to select and enable a compression algorithm compliant with a de-compression algorithm supported by the driver IC.

Step **1406**: Receive side information of the application processor.

Step **1408**: Refer to the application processor's side information to select and enable a de-compression algorithm compliant with a compression algorithm employed by the application processor.

Step 1410: End.

It should be noted that steps 1402 and 1404 are performed by the application processor (AP), and steps 1406 and 1408 are performed by the driver IC. As a person skilled in the art can readily understand details of each step shown in FIG. 15 after reading above paragraphs, further description is omitted here for brevity.

Those skilled in the art will readily observe that numerous modifications and alterations of the device and method may be made while retaining the teachings of the invention. Accordingly, the above disclosure should be construed as limited only by the metes and bounds of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A data processing apparatus comprising:
 - a compressor circuit, arranged for receiving an input display data and generating an output display data according to the input display data; and
 - an output interface circuit, arranged for packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) and compressed display data generated by the compressor circuit is transmitted over the display interface; wherein the compressor circuit adaptively adjusts a compression algorithm applied to the input display data according to context characteristics of the input display data, wherein the content characteristics include at least one bit rate, wherein at least one of a complexity and a compression efficiency of the compression algorithm scales proportionally to the at least one bit rate, and wherein the display interface is not a network interface, and the display interface is coupled between the data processing apparatus and another data processing apparatus that are located on different chips.
2. The data processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the compressor circuit comprises:
 - a content analysis unit, arranged for analyzing the input display data to classify contents included in the input display data and accordingly generating a content classification result; and
 - a compression unit, arranged for referring to at least the content classification result to adaptively adjust the compression algorithm.
3. The data processing apparatus of claim 2, wherein the contents are selected from a group consisting of a video content, an image content, a text content, and a graphic content.
4. The data processing apparatus of claim 2, wherein the contents comprise a first content generated using a first quantization level and a second content generated using a second quantization level which is different from the first quantization level.
5. The data processing apparatus of claim 2, wherein the contents comprise a first content with a first bit rate and a second content with a second bit rate which is different from the first bit rate.
6. A data processing apparatus comprising:
 - a compressor circuit, arranged for receiving an input display data and generating an output display data according to the input display data; and

- an output interface circuit, arranged for packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) and compressed display data generated by the compressor circuit is transmitted over the display interface; wherein the compressor circuit adaptively adjusts a compression algorithm applied to the input display data according to a power supply status, wherein the power supply status indicates a battery power level, wherein at least one of a complexity and a compression efficiency of the compression algorithm scales proportionally to the battery power level, and wherein the display interface is not a network interface, and the display interface is coupled between the data processing apparatus and another data processing apparatus that are located on different chips.
- 7. The data processing apparatus of claim 6, wherein the data processing apparatus is powered by a battery device, and the power supply status indicates the battery power level of the battery device.
- 8. The data processing apparatus of claim 7, wherein the compressor circuit is arranged to employ a first compression algorithm as the compression algorithm when the power supply status indicates that the battery power level is higher than a predetermined threshold, and employ a second compression algorithm as the compression algorithm when the power supply status indicates that the battery power level is not higher than the predetermined threshold, where the second compression algorithm is different from the first compression algorithm.
- 9. The data processing apparatus of claim 8, wherein the first compression algorithm is more complex than the second compression algorithm; or the first compression algorithm has a higher compression efficiency than the second compression algorithm.
- 10. The data processing apparatus of claim 7, wherein the compressor circuit is arranged to disable the compression algorithm when the power supply status indicates that the battery power level is higher than a predetermined threshold, and enable the compression algorithm when the power supply status indicates that the battery power level is not higher than the predetermined threshold.
- 11. A data processing apparatus comprising:
 - a compressor circuit, arranged for receiving an input display data and generating an output display data according to the input display data; and
 - an output interface circuit, arranged for packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) and compressed display data generated by the compressor circuit is transmitted over the display interface; wherein the compressor circuit adaptively adjusts a compression algorithm applied to the input display data according to an operational status of a storage device, wherein the operational status indicates a storage space use level of the storage device,

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wherein at least one of a complexity and a compression efficiency of the compression algorithm scales inversely to the storage space use level, and wherein the display interface is not a network interface, and the display interface is coupled between the data processing apparatus and another data processing apparatus that are located on different chips.

12. The data processing apparatus of claim 11, wherein the compressor circuit is arranged to employ a first compression algorithm as the compression algorithm when the operational status indicates that the storage space use level is lower than a predetermined threshold, and employ a second compression algorithm as the compression algorithm when the operational status indicates that the storage space use level is not lower than the predetermined threshold, where the second compression algorithm is different from the first compression algorithm.

13. The data processing apparatus of claim 12, wherein the first compression algorithm is more complex than the second compression algorithm; or

the first compression algorithm has a higher compression efficiency than the second compression algorithm.

14. The data processing apparatus of claim 11, wherein the compressor circuit is arranged to disable the compression algorithm when the operational status indicates that the storage space use level used bandwidth is lower than a predetermined threshold, and enable the compression algorithm when the operational status indicates that the storage space use level used bandwidth is not lower than the predetermined threshold.

15. A data processing apparatus comprising:

a compressor circuit, arranged for receiving an input display data and generating an output display data according to the input display data; and

an output interface circuit, arranged for packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) and compressed display data generated by the compressor circuit is transmitted over the display interface;

wherein the compressor circuit adaptively adjusts a compression algorithm applied to the input display data according to at least one image capture characteristic, wherein the at least one image capture characteristic is selected from a set of image capture characteristics including a focus level, an exposure level, and an ISO (International Organization for Standardization) value, wherein at least one of a complexity and a compression efficiency of the compression algorithm differs for each one of the image capture characteristics, and

wherein the display interface is not a network interface, and the display interface is coupled between the data processing apparatus and another data processing apparatus that are located on different chips.

16. The data processing apparatus of claim 15, wherein the compressor circuit supports a plurality of pre-defined compression algorithms; when the compressor circuit determines that the at least one image capture characteristic has a first value, the compression algorithm is set by a first pre-defined compression algorithm selected from the pre-defined compression algorithms; and when the compressor circuit determines that the at least one image capture characteristic has a second value, the compression algorithm is

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set by a second pre-defined compression algorithm selected from the pre-defined compression algorithms.

17. A data processing apparatus comprising:

a compressor circuit, arranged for receiving an input display data and generating an output display data according to the input display data; and

an output interface circuit, arranged for packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream to another data processing apparatus via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) and compressed display data generated by the compressor circuit is transmitted over the display interface;

wherein the compressor circuit adaptively adjusts a compression algorithm applied to the input display data according to a configuration of the another data processing apparatus,

wherein the configuration of the another data processing apparatus is selected from a set of configurations including a buffer-less configuration, a buffer-based configuration without data buffering, and a buffer-based configuration with data buffering,

wherein at least one of a complexity and a compression efficiency of the compression algorithm differs for each one of the configurations, and

wherein the display interface is not a network interface, and the display interface is coupled between the data processing apparatus and another data processing apparatus that are located on different chips.

18. The data processing apparatus of claim 17, wherein the compressor circuit is arranged to employ a first compression algorithm as the compression algorithm when the another data processing apparatus includes the buffer-based configuration, and employ a second compression algorithm as the compression algorithm when the another data processing apparatus includes the buffer-less configuration, where the second compression algorithm is different from the first compression algorithm.

19. The data processing apparatus of claim 17, wherein the compressor circuit is arranged to employ a first compression algorithm as the compression algorithm when the another data processing apparatus is configured to directly transmit a de-compressed pixel data to a display apparatus without data buffering, and employ a second compression algorithm as the compression algorithm when the another data processing apparatus is configured to transmit the de-compressed pixel data to the display apparatus through data buffering, where the second compression algorithm is different from the first compression algorithm.

20. The data processing apparatus of claim 19, wherein a unit size of compression of the first compression algorithm is larger than a unit size of compression of the second compression algorithm.

21. A data processing apparatus comprising:

a compressor circuit, arranged for receiving an input display data and generating an output display data according to the input display data; and

an output interface circuit, arranged for packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream to another data processing apparatus via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video

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Electronics Standards Association (VESA) and compressed display data generated by the compressor circuit is transmitted over the display interface; wherein the compressor circuit adaptively adjusts a compression algorithm applied to the input display data according to a de-compression algorithm supported by the another data processing apparatus, wherein at least one of a first complexity and a first compression efficiency of the compression algorithm is compliant with at least one corresponding characteristic of the de-compression algorithm, and wherein the display interface is not a network interface, and the display interface is coupled between the data processing apparatus and the another data processing apparatus that are located on different chips.

22. A data processing apparatus comprising:
 an input interface circuit, arranged for receiving an input bitstream from another data processing apparatus via a display interface, and un-packing the input bitstream into an input display data, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA); and
 a de-compressor circuit, arranged for generating a de-compressed display data according to the input display data when the input display data is a compressed display data;
 wherein the de-compressor circuit adaptively adjusts a de-compression algorithm according to a compression algorithm employed by the another data processing apparatus; and compressed display data to be decompressed by the de-compressor is transmitted over the display interface and received from the display interface,
 wherein at least one characteristic of the de-compression algorithm is compliant with a corresponding one of a first complexity and a first compression efficiency of the compression algorithm, and
 wherein the display interface is not a network interface, and the display interface is coupled between the data processing apparatus and the another data processing apparatus that are located on different chips.

23. A data processing method comprising:
 receiving an input display data;
 adaptively adjusting a compression algorithm according to context characteristics of the input display data;
 generating an output display data according to the compression algorithm and the input display data; and
 packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) and compressed display data generated by the compression algorithm is transmitted over the display interface,
 wherein the content characteristics include at least one bit rate,
 wherein at least one of a complexity and a compression efficiency of the compression algorithm scales proportionally to the at least one bit rate, and
 wherein the display interface is not a network interface, and the display interface is coupled between a data

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processing apparatus implementing the data processing method and another data processing apparatus that are located on different chips.

24. A data processing method comprising:
 receiving an input display data;
 adaptively adjusting a compression algorithm according to a power supply status;
 generating an output display data according to the compression algorithm and the input display data; and
 packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) and compressed display data generated by the compression algorithm is transmitted over the display interface,
 wherein the power supply status indicates a battery power level,
 wherein at least one of a complexity and a compression efficiency of the compression algorithm scales proportionally to the battery power level, and
 wherein the display interface is not a network interface, and the display interface is coupled between a data processing apparatus implementing the data processing method and another data processing apparatus that are located on different chips.

25. A data processing method comprising:
 receiving an input display data;
 adaptively adjusting a compression algorithm according to an operational status of a storage device;
 generating an output display data according to the compression algorithm and the input display data; and
 packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) and compressed display data generated by the compression algorithm is transmitted over the display interface,
 wherein the operational status indicates a storage space use level of the storage device,
 wherein at least one of a complexity and a compression efficiency of the compression algorithm scales inversely to the storage space use level, and
 wherein the display interface is not a network interface, and the display interface is coupled between a data processing apparatus implementing the data processing method and another data processing apparatus that are located on different chips.

26. A data processing method comprising:
 receiving an input display data;
 adaptively adjusting a compression algorithm according to at least one image capture characteristic;
 generating an output display data according to the compression algorithm and the input display data; and
 packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards

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Association (VESA) and compressed display data generated by the compression algorithm is transmitted over the display interface,

wherein the at least one image capture characteristic is selected from a set of image capture characteristics including a focus level, an exposure level, and an ISO (International Organization for Standardization) value, wherein at least one of a complexity and a compression efficiency of the compression algorithm differs for each one of the image capture characteristics, and

wherein the display interface is not a network interface, and the display interface is coupled between a data processing apparatus implementing the data processing method and another data processing apparatus that are located on different chips.

27. A data processing method comprising:
 receiving an input display data;
 adaptively adjusting a compression algorithm according to a configuration of another data processing apparatus;
 generating an output display data according to the compression algorithm and the input display data; and
 packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream to the another data processing apparatus via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) and compressed display data generated by the compression algorithm is transmitted over the display interface,

wherein the configuration of the another data processing apparatus is selected from a set of configurations including a buffer-less configuration, a buffer-based configuration without data buffering, and a buffer-based configuration with data buffering,

wherein at least one of a complexity and a compression efficiency of the compression algorithm differs for each one of the configurations, and

wherein the display interface is not a network interface, and the display interface is coupled between a data processing apparatus implementing the data processing method and the another data processing apparatus that are located on different chips.

28. A data processing method comprising:
 receiving an input display data;
 adaptively adjusting a compression algorithm according to a de-compression algorithm supported by another data processing apparatus;

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generating an output display data according to the compression algorithm and the input display data; and
 packing the output display data into an output bitstream, and outputting the output bitstream to the another data processing apparatus via a display interface, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) and compressed display data generated by the compression algorithm is transmitted over the display interface,

wherein at least one of a first complexity and a first compression efficiency of the compression algorithm is compliant with at least one corresponding characteristic of the de-compression algorithm, and

wherein the display interface is not a network interface, and the display interface is coupled between a data processing apparatus implementing the data processing method and the another data processing apparatus that are located on different chips.

29. A data processing method comprising:
 receiving an input bitstream from another data processing apparatus via a display interface, and un-packing the input bitstream into an input display data, wherein the display interface is a display serial interface (DSI) standardized by a Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) or an embedded display port (eDP) standardized by a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA);
 adaptively adjusting a de-compression algorithm according to a compression algorithm employed by the another data processing apparatus; and
 when the input display data is a compressed display data, generating a de-compressed display data according to the input display data and the de-compression algorithm;

wherein compressed display data to be decompressed by the de-compression algorithm is transmitted over the display interface and received from the display interface,

wherein at least one characteristic of the de-compression algorithm is compliant with a corresponding one of a first complexity and a first compression efficiency of the compression algorithm, and

wherein the display interface is not a network interface, and the display interface is coupled between a data processing apparatus implementing the data processing method and the another data processing apparatus that are located on different chips.

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